

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Our Muslin Underwear

for our January sale is ready. This is really all that is necessary to say; but we would like to add that we think it is better and contains more distinct novelties and better values than we have ever offered.

Same as we've said before? Perhaps—

But we don't stand still—the business of this season we expect will exceed that of the past. We want and try to sell you better underwear every year.

Muslin Underwear

The sort you want is the sort that satisfies when worn—the sort that advertises and makes a name for our underwear department.

Prices—well hadn't you better see the goods?

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Fatal Economy.

Excepting marriage, there is no noose so attractive as a bargain. You can run your head quite easily into this noose by over cultivating your economy until from a virtue it becomes a vice. Don't do it! You cannot have value without cost. Take a single case, for example—the selection of your household supplies. Will it prove economical to buy a grade of Groceries simply because the price is low? Of course not. Your table supplies must be of good quality, or else your health and that of your family will suffer. Now this is what we guarantee about our goods—Their quality is the best. If our prices happen to be lower than others, so much the better for you. Give us a trial and judge for yourself.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.

An After . . . Christmas Thought

Now that the rush of the Holidays has passed give some thought to your own wardrobe. If you require a Suit, an Overcoat or trousers, take advantage of our markdown bargains and low tariff prices. This means closing out quite a large quantity of goods at about one-fourth less than their real value. Also a complete line of men's furnishing goods for less than cost. Look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH. SCENES OF HORROR.

Daylight Shows the Catastrophe at London, Ont., to Have Been Worse Than Reported.

London, Ont., Jan. 4.—The Union Jack floats at half mast today over city hall, but it is not needed to remind the citizens of the horrors of last night. Daylight revealed the scene devoid of its horrors of death, the victims having all been removed to their homes. But city hall presents the appearance of a wreck and the street in front of it is crowded with curious and sorrowing citizens.

The list of dead number 25, but it is much to be feared that it is not yet completed. Many of the injured are not expected to recover and many others will be confined to their beds days and weeks and some for months. The list of injured can never be made entirely complete so far as the minor sufferers are concerned.

As one looks at the ruins today the wonder is that there were so many escaped among the 500 persons who made the fearful drop. It was nothing short of miraculous that so many are alive today. City Engineer Graydon states that the cause of the accident was the breaking of a heavy beam which ran beneath the floor almost at the center of the space which gave way. This beam was composed of 12x4 timbers, securely joined together.

The joists ran east and west from the beam resting on the walls of the engineer's office. There was a space of 13 feet. The beam broke in the center, rolling all the people standing in this space into one mass. The engineer states that the supports of this floor were not taken away in making recent alterations. The wall where this joist ran was taken out in 1885. The engineer did not consider the wall dangerous and says that the tremendous dead weight simply caused the beam to snap.

London, Ont., Jan. 4.—A catastrophe exceeding in suddenness and destruction to human life any of the untoward visitations in the history of this community shocked the people of London last night beyond the power of expression. Yesterday the culmination of an exciting canvass for municipal offices was witnessed, and as has been their wont, the people assembled in the evening to listen to speeches from the victors. The meeting was without incident and was about to be adjourned when a good portion of the room collapsed. All in that section, to the number of 150 or more, dropped 20 feet to the floor below.

An alarm of fire was sounded, and the fire brigade soon responded and began the work of removing the debris and taking from the ruins the bodies of the dead and injured. The list of dead is as follows: F. Heaman, C. Beckett, E. Luxton, N. Carrithers, R. Leigh, Mr. Harris, L. W. Burke, John Smith, Mr. Talbot, A. Phillips, John Turner, Ben Nash, J. W. Borland, Mr. Hilburn and Frank Robinson.

How many were injured will never be known, as those who suffered but slightly at once made for their homes, or were taken care of by their friends. Those who were more seriously injured were carried to drug stores, whence they were taken to the hospital or to their homes after their injuries had been attended to. The dead were taken to the committee rooms of Alderman Parnell, the defeated candidate for mayor, across the street.

The building was crowded to the very doors, probably 2000 people being jammed

INDIVIDUAL IMPORTANCE.

Ex-Comptroller Discusses It In an Address at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—James H. Eckels, ex-comptroller of the currency, delivered an address at the convocation exercises of the Chicago university last evening. His subject was "Public Leadership," and a large audience applauded his sentiments. He expressed the opinion that during the fiery agitation during the years before the civil war, individual importance was undesirable, and continuing said: "Today, however, the country finds itself confronted by a situation where individual importance of action not only will not jeopardize the nation's interests, but must be invoked to rid it of the threatened dangers. I do not underestimate the patriotism of those who lead party organizations and fill places of legislative and administrative trust, but there must be something radically wrong in existing public morals and public service when questions of great national importance are treated from the point of view of mere local desires instead of on the broader ground of a whole country's interests. It cannot but suggest more than one serious doubt as to the future glory of the country when there is noted the tendency on the part of public servants to compress the interests of all the people within the narrow confines of a congressional district, and measure the wisdom of taking courageous action by the possibilities of an election. The strength of political party organization has in recent years been built up at the expense of party principles and public good.

"Out of all this disturbing and this destroying force of party organization there has still come the largest measure of inestimable value to the public. It has aroused the business men to political action, called to duty the scholar, and created to a greater or less degree independence even in a partisan press.

"I am confident that the public leadership which is now the most forceful thing for good in municipal, state and national affairs rests with those elements in our social and political system. Its protest is against lowering the standard of American national and commercial integrity; its demand that the country shall have a financial system national in construction and adequate to properly meet the changing needs of trade and

in its narrow space. There was a lull in the proceedings and the audience called for several of the newly elected aldermen. Alderman Carrothers joined the mayor in an effort to secure quiet. In response to numerous calls R. M. Totho was pushed forward to the platform on which the speakers stood. As he reached, it there was an ominous crackling, and the raised platform on which the mayor and newly elected aldermen were seated began to pitch forward to the floor.

There was a sagging of timbers, and the next moment 150 people were hurled 20 feet to the floor below.

A beam running 30 feet along the center of the hall had given way, and the crowd of masses standing above that section of the floor were thrown in a heap to the bottom. A large steel stood in one corner of the hall, and a huge steam coil weighing half a ton came crashing down on the heads of the victims. Following the crash there was a wild rush for the doors. At the south door, where the majority of the crowd entered, there was a terrible panic. Those in front were thrown down by the oncoming rush of persons, shrieking and fighting for the door and safety. Only one-half of the rear door, a space of probably three feet, was open, and in the mad rush no one thought to open the door in its entirety, and 500 persons struggled through the narrow space, the strong bearing down the weaker.

Within a moment after the floor had fallen in, there were not more than three persons in the hall on that portion of the floor which had not fallen. Alderman Cooper was among the first to be dragged out of the mass of broken beams and shrieking humanity. He was quickly carried to an adjoining room, and in a moment half a dozen more were keeping him company. Several men lowered ropes and endeavored to haul the wounded out of the pit. From under the massed weight of the broken beams came many cries for help. The windows on the ground floor were broken in, and the living and dead passed to the waiting ambulances.

A glance at the wreck after the catastrophe disclosed the fact that a whole section of the floor had dropped, the joists being as neatly cut off as though the work had been done with a saw. The building was an old one, having been erected in the early fifties, and of late years additional stories had been placed on the old walls.

In the Grand opera house, which adjoins the wrecked building, the first act of "The Girl from Paris" had just been concluded when word was whispered through the theater of the calamity. A panic was imminent, but it was averted by the actors and ushers, and the people quietly left the building.

2 a. m.—Twenty-four known dead is the list at this hour. In addition to those named already, these are dead: W. H. Dell, James McLean, John Barbridge, Stephen Williams, Oswald Brine, B. Jacques, John Feltows, Allen Lowe and an unidentified man.

Both of the city hospitals are full and many of the injured are at their homes.

Many of those carried down by the falling floor were boys from 14 to 16 years old. Some of them managed to squirm from under heavy beams where men could not move. Despite this, however, a number of them were killed, their lives being crushed out by the beams grindingly settling upon them, borne down by the heavy iron safe and the steam coil.

commerce. It rightfully insists that those men who have the power and the opportunity to act shall not take counsel of political expediency or endanger the financial fabric of the nation through unnecessary delay."

Will Not Be Wide Open.

New York, Jan. 4.—The police commissioners had all the commanding officers and captains of greater New York before them Monday. In an address President York said there would be no political preference in the department, and that all laws on the statute books must be rigidly enforced. Gambling and lottery laws were especially referred to. In regard to the widely discussed action of the old board under Theodore Roosevelt, President York said: "We don't want men detailed on the street to arrest women for the purpose of discouraging disorderly houses." That is not part of your duty as officers, but we expect you to break up such places and stop all violations, whether gambling or social. The impression has gone abroad through the public prints that the incoming of this board meant that there would be an open city. There will be none, so far as this department is concerned, but we want the laws broadly construed and liberally enforced."

Mr. York said that the Brooklyn police officers, who were gold lace shoulder straps, would have to conform to the uniform of the New York police, who were none.

Instead of waiting to have the expensive straps removed neatly by a tailor, the Brooklyn officers almost by a man tore the gold from their shoulders. They were given on the spot to the men's friends as mementoes of the day when Brooklyn owned itself.

Feeniliary's Crime.

Farmville, Va., Jan. 4.—Fire broke out Sunday night in the storage warehouse of Duval, Robinson & Co., commission merchants, destroyed of buildings. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, on which there is insurance of about one-third that amount.

Among the buildings destroyed were 13 tobacco factories, a large warehouse, many small dwellings and workshops. Hundreds of laborers will be temporarily thrown out of employment. It is estimated that one million pounds of tobacco were consumed. The fire, it is explained, was incendiary.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOR DURRANT'S LIFE.

The California Murderer Sentenced to Die Friday Has New Hopes for Life.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Attorneys for Durrant visited Governor Budd yesterday and petitioned for executive interference in his case on the ground that Durrant was a vital witness in the slander suit of his mother against Juror Smythe. The governor reserved his decision.

The fact that the governor has reserved his decision gives Durrant's attorneys and friends a considerable hope.

Durrant has rehearsed the scene of his own death. At his request made without emotion, he has been told every incident that will mark the minutes of his last hours. The authorities are afraid his attorneys will create a scene at the execution.

ENGLAND'S HAND.

Large Loan for China in London for England's Benefit.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Cologne Gazette, on authority from the best informed quarters in Paris, announces today that since Thursday last important negotiations have been proceeding in London for a Chinese loan. The attempts made in Paris and St. Petersburg to arrange loan

THE JONES CASE.

Harvard Professor Testified to the Results of an Analysis.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 4.—Good progress was made during the first day of the preliminary hearing of Alfred W. Jones, charged with the murder of his mother, Sally W. Jones. Mrs. Jones died in December, 1896, and it is claimed by the local authorities that her death was caused by arsenic. Just previous to her death, Mrs. Jones was under treatment by a physician, having received severe injuries from being thrown from a carriage near Rochester, where she was going with her husband, William Jones. While only two witnesses were heard their testimony was most important for the state.

Professor Edward P. Wood of the Harvard medical school testified to receiving a letter from Alfred W. Jones in relation to an examination of the stomach and intestines of his mother, who he was positive, had been poisoned. Professor Wood also told of receiving the stomach and intestines of the deceased, and of finding a small quantity of arsenic, but the examination as yet is not complete. He was not able to form an opinion whether the arsenic caused her death until a further examination had been made and he had been informed of her appearance before and after her death.

The other witness of the day was William Jones, aged 72 years, father of the accused and the husband of the deceased. He proved an excellent witness for the state in reciting the particulars of the recent sickness and death of his wife, and the finding of Alfred looking into a chest that contained valuable property of the household. Dec. 3 Mrs. Jones had sufficiently recovered that she worked around the house, and Alfred was taken sick about 2.30 that afternoon and, being in great distress, went to bed immediately. She died Dec. 5 after suffering fearful agony. "Alfred told me that his mother was going to die and for me to choose whether I should go with him to his house, or to the county farm. When Sally was dying, Alfred asked Mrs. Prescott for the keys to the chest where the money and papers were kept. He unlocked the chest and took out the bank book and papers. In the chest were \$40 in bills and \$10 in gold. There were also diamonds in the chest, together with two notes from Alfred to his mother, one for \$150 and another for \$210," testified Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones said that he was powerless to stop his son. He looked in the chest on Thursday and did not find any of the valuables. He never had any money about the house, and did not poison his wife.

Workmen Badly Injured.

Attleboro, Mass., Jan. 4.—Charles Rand of Newburyport, Mass., and George Healey were seriously hurt, the former undoubtedly fatally, by an explosion of dynamite in North Attleboro yesterday. They were at work on a section of the state highway. A few days ago an obstructing ledge was encountered, and blasting was begun. Rand began drilling at the place where work was left off last week. It is probable that a loose stick of dynamite had rolled into a crevice and that this was struck by the drill, for the explosion cannot be accounted for in any other way.

The force of the dynamite was terrific, and a shower of debris came down on the workmen and hurt nearly all of them. Rand was picked up unconscious, having had an eye blown out, his right hand mangled and his right leg secured in two places. Healey had his right wrist broken, besides numerous bad contusions. Rand was taken to the village, and from there to the Rhode Island hospital at Providence, his condition being extremely critical.

A Lack of Sympathy.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—A number of Spanish generals have been interviewed regarding the conduct of General Wyler in protesting against the alleged directions upon Spain in President McKinley's message to congress. General Dominguez approved of the government's course in submitting the matter to court-martial, adding that if President McKinley "has been guilty of insolence, it is the government's place to protest."

having failed, China thereupon offered to contract for \$50,000,000 in London.

At the same time China asks good offices of the British government. China it appears contemplates offering as security a land tax under control of Englishmen, and that furthermore an Englishman shall succeed Sir Robert Hart as director of Chinese imperial maritime customs. In addition Great Britain will insist upon a concession of territory.

The Cologne Gazette adds that it is understood Russia has renewed her offer to China to conclude a loan in Germany on more favorable terms than obtainable in Paris on London.

General Ochando approved of General Weyler's action.

General Weyler's behavior, which is classed here as "shuffling" in apologizing to the queen regent and hastily explaining to Premier Sagasta that he was not responsible for the publication of his protest, has alienated many of his supporters among the Carlists, who hoped to entangle the general in the revolutionary meshes. They are especially disappointed at the fact that the government appears to be satisfied that the so-called Weyler bubble has burst and that the Spanish army is not gangrened. It is said that only three of the Spanish generals are in sympathy with General Weyler.

The government will send 5000 troops to Cuba at the end of January and further troops up to 14,000 will be sent to the island if needed.

Young, but Vicious.

Lexington, Mass., Jan. 4.—Henry A. Frost, aged 21, who has lived in East Lexington for two months, and who claims to be a weaver from Lowell, will be taken to Concord to answer the charge of breaking and entering a building, and assault with intent to kill. He was caught by Arthur M. Griffin, who, when entering the yard of his home, heard the crash of glass and found a man trying to get through a broken window. The man attacked Griffin with a knife, but failed to wound, as the latter was too quick in eluding the savage lunges. After a fight Griffin overpowered the stranger and conducted him to the Arlington police station.

Legality of Trading Stamps.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Judge Burke of the municipal court has refused to entertain a complaint introduced, it is thought, to make a test case as to the legality of the use of trading stamps. The complaint charged a well-known firm of this city with disposing of personal property of the value of \$47 in violation of chapter 277 of the acts of 1894.

Judge Burke, after hearing the evidence, held a whispered conversation with counsel for both sides, and declined to issue warrants on the complaint, on the ground that there was nothing in the transaction which was in violation of chapter 277 of the acts of 1894.

Old Timers Become Mixed.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 4.—The election of city officers by the city council in joint convention Monday afternoon, was attended by many surprises and the complete overthrow of the Davol faction, which was generally conceded to have won at the polls, where the fight was begun. The big surprise was the defeat of Chief of the Fire Department William C. Davol, after 14 years of continuous service, by ex-Assistant Chief James Langford. Jonathan E. Morrill, after 29 years as superintendent of Oak Grove cemetery, was defeated by Thomas B. Standing and John Morris, superintendent of the north burial ground, was superseded by Michael O'Brien. These changes were a complete surprise to the general public, and City Messenger James D. Crosson's reelection for the 13th time was by many considered doubtful.

Course of Physical Training.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 4.—A pronounced innovation is likely to be introduced at Harvard within the near future in the shape of a prescribed course of physical training for freshmen. Several plans have been suggested, but the one which meets the most approval from the members of the faculty committee on physical training is a system which provides for a compulsory examination and a prescribed course of gymnastics for three hours a week during the freshman year. The plan will remain open to discussion for some time longer, but will probably be adopted in its essential features next year.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

ALMANAC, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.
Sun rises—7:14; sets, 4:27.
Moon sets—5:32 a. m.
High water—9:50 a. m.; 10 p. m.
The indications point to a continuation of fair weather in New England through Wednesday. The temperature will be decidedly by Wednesday night, winds becoming variable and shifting to southwest.

GOOD BUYING...

is made possible at this season of the year from various reasons, most prominent among which are short lines, odd lots and overstock.

We have many rare values that await your inspection in each department of our large store, but probably none more noticeable than

In Overcoats.

Here's where we have an enormous stock and propose disposing of same. All our overcoats are made with reference to style and quality and the price is determined afterwards so that you may be sure of quality no matter what price you pay.

Our line comprises all the latest styles and fabrics ranging in price from \$4 to 25, but you may look for special values this week at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12. In many cases these prices will take cents at double their value.

In House Coats

we have made the reduction general and calculated to move all the remainder of our stock. Fine English twills, corduroys, fancy double faced goods and cassimeres, all come in at the reduced price. In our State St. windows \$2 to 10, with best values at \$3.50, 4, 5 and 6. Boys' and children's suits and overcoats at prices that talk louder than words.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.,

WHOLESALE RETAILERS. CUTTING CORNER.



Clearance Sale

Of Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Christmas is over and I find in my stock many broken lots and will close them out this week at prices that can't fail to move them.

J. T. MULCARE,

Sole Agent for W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Business is Sew-Sew,

As the seamstress said. The holiday rush is over and we can now get out Suits Overcoats and Trousers at short notice. Perfect fit and best trimmings and workmanship guaranteed.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.
TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

A New Year, A New Mayor and A New Customer, for

Pittston Coal

We are satisfied and the customer is more than satisfied. W. A. Cleghorn, Agent, 53 HOLDEN ST.

Little to Pay,

Lots to Save—at Gatslick's!

It's a "twixt hay and grass" season for the clothing man. Winter buying mostly over. Spring selling not begun. To mend matters, prices are crowded into the smallest figures possible. Here's an idea of them—

Union-Made, Well-Tailored

Winter Suits and Overcoats.

All-wool suits \$4.50. All-wool cashmere suits, splendid values at \$4.50, 5 and 6. Strictly wool Kersey overcoats, blues and black, \$6. Everything in furnishings at the same low prices.

M. Gatslick,

RELIABLE CLOTHIER AND GENTS' FURNISHER.

66 Main Street. (LOOK FOR UNION LABEL.) North Adams, Mass.

Here's an Opportunity!

Ashland Street Lot,

52 feet on the street, 93 feet on the Boston & Albany railroad. 150 feet deep. Right price Right terms.

Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS

Every description of Insurance.

Zeiser's Market—

55 MAIN STREET.

...CUT PRICES

On all Meats.

PORK, all kinds	8c.
PORK CHOPS,	8c.
SAUSAGE,	8c.
SKINBACK HAMS,	9 1/2c.
CAL HAMS,	7c.

A. Zeiser, 85 Main Street. Formerly Metropolitan Market. Electric cars stop at Zeiser's door.

AT ADAMS.

Speaks Well of McBride.

The following article is taken from the Buffalo Express and is the opinion of a well-known baseball manager on the ability of Peter McBride of Renfrew, who is now attending Manhattan college in New York: "Happening to meet an Express reporter in a well-known resort a few days ago, Mr. Faatz took occasion to say that he thought there were several men who played in the New York state league last summer who would do well in the Eastern league next summer. One of these was Pitcher McBride of the Lyon team. Manager Faatz says he is a sure enough catcher and needs only an experienced catcher behind him to develop into one of the greatest twirlers of the decade. McBride has all sorts of speed, and there is not another minor league twirler in the country who has a larger assortment of curves, says Faatz. He studies the batsmen and can break off the ball in a man who will puzzle the foxiest man that ever swung a stick."

Decision for Mr. Gritzbach.

In the civil case of Mrs. Mary Hasenfelder of North Adams against Joseph Gritzbach of this town, which was tried at North Adams recently, a decision in favor of Mr. Gritzbach was given. The suit was the result of a horse trade in which the plaintiff claimed alleged damages. Lawyer Harrington of this town and Lawyer Woodhead were the opposing attorneys. The costs of the court had to be paid by the plaintiff and taking everything into consideration it makes the horse which she got from Mr. Gritzbach an expensive animal.

Blown Off Her Feet.

Mrs. Young of Columbia street, Renfrew, met with a peculiar and serious accident Monday noon. She was going from the Renfrew company's gingham mill to her home for dinner, when a strong gale of wind blew her off her feet. She fell heavily to the ground and sustained a cut on her chin. Her right elbow was badly bruised and her right cheek was scratched. The cut on her chin was closed with three stitches. Dr. Boom attended.

Funeral of Mr. Caswell.

Arrangements were completed Monday afternoon for the funeral of Whipple Caswell, who died suddenly New Year's day. The funeral was held in St. Paul's Universalist church this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. O. I. Darling officiating. Edwin of Roomesburg, Pa., and Osborne of Connecticut, brothers of the deceased, took charge of the body which will be buried in the family burying lot in Jersey Shore, Pa.

G. A. E. Meeting.

The regular meeting of George E. Sayles post, G. A. E., was held Monday evening. In the morning the executive committee of the Berkshire Grand Army association met at Pittsfield and elected officers for the ensuing year, and the local post chose a field day committee to make local arrangements for the coming year. The committee is Commander F. E. Mole, Peter Powers and E. E. Phelps.

District Court.

William Mashaw and Karper Walczak were fined \$15 each in court Monday morning for disturbing the peace. Mrs. Walczak for interfering with an officer was fined \$5. Cornelius Riley, Katie Gardner, Thomas Bowles and William Mashaw were fined \$5 each for drunkenness.

For This Evening.

Regular meeting and installation of the Knights of Columbus.
Regular meeting of the Alert Hose company.
Regular meeting of the Renfrew Caledonian club.
Regular meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at the Congregation house.

Jurors Drawn.

The regular meeting of the selectmen was held Monday evening and the following jurors were drawn: Grand juror for 1898, Larkin E. Dudley; traverse jurors for the next sitting of the superior court for criminal business, Charles A. Howland, Manley H. Sherman and Thomas Barrett.

Ernest R. Alexander of the Bay State Clothing company is in Boston on business.

John J. Carney of Cherry street has been ill for the past few days.

Rev. Fr. Marcon of Indian Orchard is the guest of Rev. L. O. Trigianese.

The postoffice has been fitted with electric lights.

The Colonial club is having its pool and billiard tables recovered.

Miss Edith Simmons returned to Wellesley college today.

Eugene Day of Zylonite is visiting in Boston.

Motorman Wilsy of Zylonite is off duty on account of illness.

The number of books given out at the public library last month was 2127.

Miss Sarah A. Clark of Springfield is the guest of Mrs. C. T. Richmond of Oranthal street.

Miss Marguerite Mattoon of Canaan, N. Y., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. L. W. Mattoon of Sumner street.

Edward Hoag and daughter Rena of Pittsfield were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bustin of Summer street Sunday.

Lawyer H. L. Harrington was in Williamstown on business Monday.

J. R. O'Brien who conducts a tailoring establishment on Park street is making arrangements to open a department for ladies' tailor-made suits.

All persons interested in Socials, Musicals, Dances, or other entertainments, public or private, are invited to consider the Grand Army Memorial Building. It has opera house with stage, waiting rooms, kitchen, dining rooms and elegant parlor. Terms easy. Apply to A. W. Fulton, Secretary, 57½ Eagle street.

*We have just received a new supply of extra fine quality of hay. Call, writer telephone R. W. Richmond's coal and

A FIGHT IS PROBABLE.

Corbett's Manager Thinks Fitzsimmons Will Accept Challenge.

Poor Business as a Stellar Attraction.

Challenger Taking Good Care of Himself While on the Road.

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 4.—In an interview last night William A. Brady, manager of James J. Corbett, reviewed the situation regarding the proposed fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons and said that he had no reason to doubt but that the fight would take place. He said that Fitzsimmons is doing a poor business and has been obliged to introduce boxing bouts with Siler as a part of his show. On the other hand Corbett is proving a great attraction on the road. The latter is taking good care of himself and would be in trim for a fight in a very short time. Brady said that Carson City would undoubtedly be the place where the next fight would be held, and that no picture would be taken of the contest. He saw no reason why Corbett should fight anyone besides Fitzsimmons.

Colleagues to Play Hockey.
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 4.—Interest in the Harvard ice hockey team has been much increased by the announcement that the athletic committee has granted permission for a series of games with Yale and Brown university teams. There will be two games with each team, the Yale games to be in Cambridge and New Haven, and those with Brown in Cambridge and Providence. The dates are not yet arranged. Twenty men are now trying for the Harvard team, which is already organized.

Wrestling Match Arranged.
Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 4.—A \$50 forfeit has been posted with The Evening Argus for a collar and elbow match between R. E. Henderson of Wells River, and Edward Deso of St. Albans for the wrestling championship of the state.

Eulogized Girard.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Girard college celebrated its 50th anniversary yesterday with an elaborate program of exercises. Addresses were made last evening by Mayor Warwick, Congressman Brewster and officials of the institution, and there was a number of vocal and instrumental selections by pupils. The event of the celebration was the oration delivered by Speaker Reed, who said in part: "A hundred years ago this city was under the black horror of a plague. So terrible was the fear that fell upon the city that the tenderest of domestic ties seemed obliterated. Neither money nor affection could buy service. Girard was then in the prime of life, already rich and with a future as secure as ever falls to human lot. Of his own accord, as a volunteer, he took charge of the interior of the deadly hospital and for two long and weary months stood face to face with death."

"It happened to Stephen Girard to fight up his life by a deed more noble than the dying courtesy of Sydney and braver than the charge of the 600, for he walked under his own orders day by day and week by week, shoulder to shoulder with death, and was not afraid."

"How fit indeed it is that amidst these temples which are the tributes to his intellect should stand the tablet which is the tribute to his heart. Surely if the immortal dead are not above all joy and pride, he must feel that no mariner or merchant ever sent forth a venture upon unknown seas which came back with richer cargoes or in steeper ships."

Asked to Go to Rome.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Journal and Advertiser today says: The Rev. Dr. George M. Searle, author, astronomer and one of the most learned theologians in the Paulist order, has been unofficially asked to accept the important office of director of the papal observatory at Rome, which is under the immediate direction of the Vatican authorities. Dr. Searle is so wrapped up in his religious and literary duties here that he is unwilling to accept the post. One of Dr. Searle's brothers is an authority on astronomy and is attached to the Harvard observatory.

Dr. Searle himself, shortly after his graduation from Harvard, where he won high honors, became prominent in the astronomical field. He wrote several works which are now standard authorities. While engrossed in his scientific researches he met the late Father Hecker and other noted Paulists, and became interested in the great religious work they were doing. This led to his conversion to Catholicity and subsequently to his admission to the Paulists' order.

Barroom Row.

Sheboygan, Wis., Jan. 4.—As the result of a barroom row in which Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, Martin Hughes, a well-known attorney, Charles Seaman, a son of Judge William H. Seaman of the United States federal court, and Edward B. McDaniels, a comedian in Fitzsimmons' theatrical company participated, Attorney Hughes lies in a precarious condition, and there are some doubts as to his recovery. The trouble grew out of a criticism passed on Fitzsimmons' show by Hughes, which was resented by McDaniels, who, it is alleged, struck the attorney over the eye, rupturing a vein from which blood flowed freely.

Choice of Democrats.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 4.—At the adjourned session of the joint convention last night M. F. Collins (Dem.) was elected superintendent of streets after a close contest. Mr. Collins was elected by the aid of the Republican members of the council. Superintendent Ryan, the present incumbent, was defeated by his own party.

Honored a Socialist.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 4.—After 11 ballots for president, all of which resulted in no choice, the members of the common council held a conference and succeeded in agreeing upon James P. Carey. President Carey is the socialist member of the board, and is the first representative of the party to hold office in this city.

Spice Talk in New Bedford.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 4.—Notice of the cut-down was posted Friday. There was a meeting of the executive committee of the Spinnery union last evening at which the men who are out of employment were paid off. The situation was discussed in an informal way, and the general sentiment was that the cut-down would be resisted. Secretary Ross does not think there would be the slightest doubt but that the spin-



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Regulates disordered stomachs, starts inactive liver, removes constipation. It cures Sick Headache, aids Digestion, keeps the body in health and is the best and most pleasant remedy for all disorders of the digestive tract. Sold by Druggists for 50 cents and \$1.

The Classics and Solocoon.

It is easy for those who have never had a true university training, who have had their ideas of culture shaped by the commercial fashion of this particular country and the whirl of turmoil in which our people are carried along, to persuade themselves that we are now quite beyond the need of Latin and Greek; that the place of the classic languages can be and ought to be supplied by the more practical study of French and German. This demand for practical and useful things is just as erroneous as the one previously mentioned. It loses sight of the fundamental principle in education—viz, that the sole purpose of education is discipline in thinking and the cultivation of attachment to the noble and the ideal. That the classic languages afford a better discipline to the mind than any other is generally conceded by the best authorities and proved by the experience of every age.

In our own time we find the most eminent savants of Germany of this opinion, and in England Lord Kelvin, the ex-president of the Royal society, who for 50 years has been engaged in physical research and is easily the greatest man of science since Laplace, comes out squarely against the making of Greek optional in the University of Cambridge, and the proposition is voted down in the senate by an overwhelming majority. It is likely that on this great question such mature and intelligent judgment can be won and that the inexperienced and the unclassical teacher might find training in the classic languages affords the desired mental discipline and stimulates a careful and accurate use of language and of thought, which, as has been said before, is the essential condition of scientific progress.

I advocate therefore a return to the study of the classics as the best and safest basis for the advancement of science; besides, the ideals and the philosophy and the poetry of the ancients, far removed from the corrupting influence of our time, exert the most noble influence upon the mind, and from that point of view alone Latin and Greek should be maintained as the basis of linguistic study.—Dr. T. J. J. Lee in Popular Astronomy.

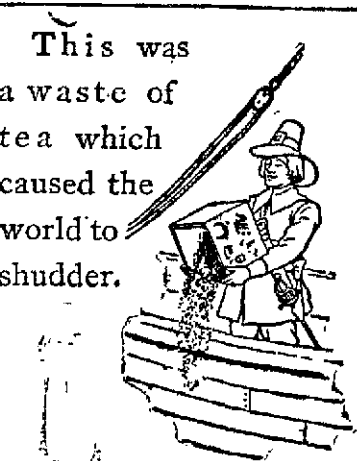
Tactics That Won.

"I'll never forget when we had old Bluntly at the head of our campaign committee," said the ex-congressman who recently retired from politics. "All we put him there for was as a figurehead. He was honest, straightforward and universally trusted by the people. We simply wanted the benefit of his reputation, intending to make the fight without any of his help."

"But the old chap fooled us. He took the thing in deadly earnest and watched the course of the campaign with a keen eye, hauling a fast passenger train. He believed in doing everything aboveboard and was a bonanza to reporters. When a man of some prominence on the other side pretended to be converted to ours and made a dramatic demonstration at a big mass meeting of his change of heart, Bluntly gave it out that the fellow had been hired to play the part and was a rank hypocrite. When we had made terms with a lot of repeaters to come in and help us out, Bluntly exposed the scheme and called the attention of the authorities to it in a way they could not ignore. When we bought up the leaders of a certain organization, promising so much for each vote delivered from that source, Bluntly called attention to the conspiracy and declared that he would prosecute bribers and bribed if it were carried out."

"When I did the fellows on your ticket know they were running?"

"Did they? We swept the board. Not an office got away. Bluntly's honesty was so novel and refreshing that the people were tickled beyond expression. They could not believe that a man of his nerve and integrity could be endorsing the wrong ticket, and it went with a whoop."



This was a waste of tea which caused the world to shudder.

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One pound makes over 200 cups.

For sale by W. V. BURDETTE.

Preserves the New and Restores the Old.

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NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Representative Wheeler Compiles Some Statistics.

ENGLAND'S TRADITIONAL POLICY.

Facts Concerning the Naval Strength of the Powers Now Assembling Their Warships Off the Coast of China—The Defensive Strength of Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Now that the great powers of Europe are assembling their warships off the coast of China and the newspapers and public men the world over are studying the naval strength of the nations, facts concerning the naval effectiveness of the chief countries are particularly timely and interesting. Representative Wheeler of Alabama, who is a genius in the statistical line, has compiled from official reports of foreign navies armed with great modern guns possessing a range of over nine miles. As might be expected, Great Britain is far in the lead. In fact, the power of the first class fighting machines now in commission in the British navy, with their heavy armor and terrible guns, is so great as almost to defy the understanding.

Foreign Fighting Ships.
England has no fewer than 58 of these great modern fighting ships now in commission, all of them, excepting 12, built within the last ten years. The thickness of the steel armor on the hulls of these ships ranges from 6 to 20 inches and the draft of the vessels is from 22½ feet to 27 feet 9 inches. Most of them carry four of these high power guns which send their missiles effectively more than nine miles, the total number of such guns in the fleet of 58 ships being 181. The caliber of the guns ranges from 9 1/2 inches to 18½ inches.

France has 53 ships of this class, carrying 185 guns. On paper the first class fighting craft of the French navy appear to have greater power than those of Great Britain. But this is not true when number of ships, armor and effectiveness of guns are taken into consideration. England also vastly exceeds in second class fighting ships, torpedo boats, etc.

Russia has 31 first class naval vessels, carrying 80 high power guns.

Italy has 16, carrying 52 guns.

Austria has 8, carrying 33 guns.

Germany has 35, carrying 125 guns.

Spain has 8, carrying 18 guns.

It should be remembered that the foregoing figures are only as to the armored ships of the first class and as to the main batteries or highest powered guns. The secondary and rapid-fire batteries of these ships are not taken into account.

Our Defensive Ships.

Let us now compare the offensive power of the first class ships of foreign powers with the defensive vessels which the United States has available. Of armored ships carrying guns with a range of over nine miles we have 12, as follows:

Ship	Thickest armor, inches	Drift, ft.	No. of guns, in.	Caliber, inches
Indiana	18	27.2	4	12
Iowa	18	29.8	4	12
Massachusetts	18	27.2	4	12
Creston	18	27.2	4	12
Maine	12	22.6	4	10
Texas	12	24.7	2	12
Amplified	11½	14.7	4	10
Rhodes	11½	15.0	4	10
Monmouth	11½	14.7	4	10
Montgomery	10	15.4	2	10
Puget	14	18.5	2	12
Torpedo	11½	15.4	4	10

The recent turn of events in the far east has justified the wisdom of Great Britain's naval policy. For many years the people and government of England have proceeded upon the theory that they must keep their navy equal to the navy of any other power which might combine against Great Britain. Whenever the growth of other navies has threatened to strike down this superiority of England to any three possible rivals, parliament has voted large sums to the building of new ships. It is not many years—only three or four—since Great Britain's naval budget contained an appropriation of \$185,000,000 for new ships alone. Some of the vessels then provided for are now in commission.

It is due to this policy of naval construction, to the superiority of her navy, that England feels the confidence of the time in which she stands. She is still supreme upon the seas, and for the present at least has little to fear. But, as may be seen by close scrutiny of the figures which I have given above, England's rivals are making rapid progress. Britain is superior to any one power on the sea, but it is even now doubtful if she is superior to the three most formidable of her rivals together. If, for instance, Germany, France and Russia were to combine against England, they could command 408 armored vessels of the first class, as against England's 58, and they would have a total of 990 high power guns against England's 181. Whether or not the greater power of the British navy in second class ships, secondary batteries and torpedo boats would be sufficient to overbalance this advantage is a question which perhaps even the naval experts would be unable to answer.

A Hostage of Peace.

The leading statesmen of England have long had a theory that some day or other they would become involved in a great war, in which two or three powers would be in alliance against them, and in which England would stand great danger of defeat. As the nation with greatest and most widespread colonial possessions, the nation with most extensive shipping and commercial interests upon the ocean, British statesmen have figured that they must retain their supremacy upon the seas or go down from the first rank of nations to second. Once permit their power to be broken, they have calculated, once destroy their prestige as mistress of the seas, and their vast empire would fall to pieces.

But now all the European nations are spreading their colonial systems. All are reaching out to the seas and to distant lands for commerce. Thus England is given a hostage of peace. Every extension of Russia's domains or Germany's or those of France makes for peace between the powers, because none can afford to risk their own possessions in the hazard of war. "We like to see our rivals extending their territory," said a British statesman to the writer in London last summer, "if they don't go too far."

WALTER WELLMAN.

Not to Be Resisted.

"I have had some photographs taken, Mr. Hankinson," said Little Katie to the young man whom she was temporarily entertaining in the parlor. "Would you like to see them?"—Chicago Tribune.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having residences in the city must clear the sidewalk in front of their residences of snow and ice within 24 hours of the time of snow fall or ice formation. Neglect to comply with this order will make any offender subject to the law's penalty. By order of

THE CZAR'S CURIOSITY.

He Destroyed His Daughter's Doll to See How the Mechanism Worked.

The heavy burden of autocracy has not destroyed all the boyish instincts in Nicholas II's disposition, as the following anecdote, heard at a dinner party given in honor of a gentleman of M. Faure's escort in his late journey, proves: The president, after having searched all the best Parisian shops to find some toys worthy of the two little grand duchesses' acceptance, and, having bought the everlasting golden rattle for Miss Tatiana, was in despair for something out of the common to give Miss Olga. He at last chose two wonderful dolls, one got up as an elegant lady, the other as an overdressed little girl, and, after much difficulty a most complicated piece of machinery was inserted, that is to say, when wound up, the lady and her daughter begin a ludicrous bit of conversation, which is finished by the little girl crying because she is not allowed to ride a donkey on account of her gauze dress.

The baby grand duchess was delighted, but not more so than her father, who, it appears, spent an hour on the floor with the child listening to the squeaky dialogue between the dolls. But the time came when the princess had to go to bed, which she did very reluctantly. As for the emperor, he remained in the room in the boudoir after her departure with the two lovely artificial ladies who had taken his fancy, while the empress, M. Faure and some ladies and gentlemen of the court were talking in the next room. Suddenly a strange noise like that of an infernal machine was heard, followed by a loud cry of dismay, and everybody rushed to see what it was.

There was the emperor safe and sound, but with a dismal face, looking at the dolls, which he had partly undressed to find out the cause of their behavior, while the dolls were chattering away as if they would never stop. The empress, unable to restrain her temper, snatched up the carpeted board on which were standing and shaking the two precious ladies, and after having crushed her husband with a withering eye she said to a gentleman near her: "Please send this away. It is too bad indeed. The emperor spools everything he touches." But Nicholas looked so penitent and the mishap was so funny that she could not help laughing.—Philadelphia Times.

When Was the Bible Completed?

Scholars differ in opinion as to the date at which the books now found in the New Testament were completed, but it is probable that this was accomplished not later than 130. Many centuries had passed in the formation of the Old Testament, but the New was all written within a single 100 years. The decision as to which books should be received into the new canon was not so quickly reached, for the earliest fathers of the church frequently quote from other gospels, such as one "according to the Egyptians," or "according to the Hebrews," and the Syrian church accepted some books not received by that of north Africa or the western church and vice versa. There is a legend that at the first ecumenical council of Nicea, 325, a copy of all the Christian literature then current was laid beneath the altar and the genuine books leaped out of the mass and ranged themselves on the altar. It probably contains a germ of the truth—that at this convocation it was decided that the books now received were apostolic or written under apostolic direction, and the others were spurious. Be this as it may, the judgment of several generations of Christians certainly decided upon the value of these books as distinguished from many others written at about that time or later, and the council of Nicea (325) is said to have fixed the canon. The word "canon" was first used by Athanasius, in the fourth century, in the sense of "accepted" or "authorized," and Jerome and Augustine held the present New Testament as canonical.—Clifford Harby Levy in American Monthly Review of Reviews.

The Evil of Trade Unionism.

We are not disputing here the right of workmen to combine for the advancement and protection of their craft. Nor is it to be denied that such right carries with it the right for each trade union to make such rules and regulations as it deems fit for its own members. Where the mischief begins is when trade unions seek to make rules which fetter other workmen and which tie the hands of employers. And where the mischief begins is when the union is so large and so powerful as to be able to have fixed the canon. The word "canon" was first used by Athanasius, in the fourth century, in the sense of "accepted" or "authorized," and Jerome and Augustine held the present New Testament as canonical.—Clifford Harby Levy in American Monthly Review of Reviews.

All this trade unionism does. Overtime is objected to because, it is alleged, it diminishes the number that may be employed. But if overtime is not worked orders cannot be executed. For each order which they are required. Therefore, the orders will cease to come, and because Bill was not allowed to work extra hours Jack, Tom and Jim will not be able to get work at all.—Benjamin Taylor in Cassier's Magazine.

Rothschild's Error.

It may require as much imagination to draw pleasure out of an unspent dollar as it does to get it from an unsmiled flower, or an unknissed love, or any of the unexistential realities that poets eat. But a laborer and ascetic financier must live in a world of imagination, a commercial dream, as little tangible as that of the poet. "My food and lodging are all I get for my wealth," said the elder Rothschild. He was mistaken; he forgot his dream of wealth. He, too, was one of the poets of a financial age. Nor, lastly, can it be that the delight of giving oneself up to an impassioned thought, of which one is as sure as death and for which one is willing to die, is not still, as it always has been, the keenest pleasure of a human soul.—E. G. Chapman in Atlantic.

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Fifteen years ago Chicago was the great central wheat market of the west. Even as late as four years ago its wheat receipts were over 50,000,000 bushels, but in 1890 they had declined to 19,101,152 bushels, while the wheat receipts of Minneapolis were 69,568,870 bushels and those of Duluth and Superior 56,607,397—the total of the two cities being 126,176,247 bushels, or six times as much as the Chicago receipts. This was due to the fact that the shifting of the trade currents of the northwest to their natural channels and go far to explain the remarkable growth of St. Paul and Minneapolis from a population of 33,000 in 1870 to more than ten times that number in 1897.—The New North-west, by J. A. Wheelock, in Harper's Magazine.

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Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists for sale. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT. Sold at Pratt's Drug Store, 36 Main Street.

Christmas Novelties

Are here, to be had at the former discount of 10 Cents Off on Every Dollar.

A bright, new 10-cent piece given with every even dollar's worth of goods. It's a bargain opportunity to get Novelties and to fill wants in Table Silver.

L. M. BARNES,

Jeweler and Optician.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$3 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY, H. G. ROWE, Pres. C. T. FAIRFIELD, Treas. FROM THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record or sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black. —John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS. The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY." From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

HANNA'S WAR.

The Ohio legislature is just now furnishing the country with the most interesting political struggle of the year. It is there that Senator Mark Hanna, great political strategist and first friend of President McKinley, is fighting for his senatorial life and his political reputation.

That the air is full of fun and feathers need not be stated. There was never before in the Buckeye state such a fierce and acrimonious political struggle. Every city and hamlet in the state is profoundly interested.

On Monday came the first test of strength of the Hanna and anti-Hanna forces. The anti-Hanna forces won by being able to organize both houses, having a majority of one in the senate and a majority of three in the lower house. The senate is a political tie—18 Republicans and 18 Democrats, but of the 18 Republicans one is anti-Hanna who refuses to vote either way.

In the lower house the Republicans have a majority of 12, but of these nine are anti-Hanna and with the 47 Democrats make a majority of three against Mr. Hanna. The Hanna forces thus far could muster but 70 votes in both houses, while 75 will be necessary to elect on joint ballot.

Heading the opposition to Hanna is Governor Bushnell, Mayor McKisson of Cleveland and one Kurtz, ex-chairman of the Republican state committee, whom Hanna once "threw down."

Bushnell is not a great man nor is Kurtz, but they can both fight all day and all night. They are willing to see any one made senator rather than see Hanna win, and will probably try to elect Bushnell. The Hanna Republicans now say they will support any sound-money Democrat before they will see Bushnell elected.

In the meantime excursions from all the districts of the nine anti-Hanna Republicans are being arranged to bring in late constituents who shall remonstrate with their erring representatives and try to turn them to Hanna. The anti-Hanna forces are holding jollifications and regarding every member of their band from Hanna influences. Charges and counter-charges of bribery fill the air. Hanna, Brice, Bushnell and even Kurtz and McLean have hopes of the senatorship. And the merry fight goes on. Knives are all out, and how hot it is in Columbus, Ohio!

THE YANKEES OF THE EAST.

While all eyes are on the East, those eyes are particularly directed toward Japan. The Japanese minister to France announces that in three years Japan will be the second naval power in the world—second only to Great Britain. This is certainly a grand boast. France, Germany, Russia and America will be surprised that Japan has got ahead so fast. Recently a fleet of 20 Japanese warships appeared off Port Hamilton, where 17 British warships are anchored. It is understood that Japan and England will unite in opposing the permanent occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians.

The rivalry of the Japanese, says a Western authority, has swollen wonderfully since their conflict with China. The cowardly Chinese are evidently no match for the brave and aggressive Japanese. But a defeat of Mongolia is far from implying that the Japanese would have equal success if they came into conflict with the nations of Europe or with the United States. The Asiatic nations have always been inferior in military prowess to the nations of Europe, and the possession of more naval cruisers or more battleships by the Japanese does not imply that they will be the second naval power of the world. Japan is growing and expanding rapidly, but it will require ages to make Japan equal on the sea or the land to the great European powers. The people of Japan begin to feel the high taxes which their vast naval armaments require.

It is possible that before another year expires Japan and Russia may come into collision over the occupation of Northern China by the Russians, and then the world will be able to perceive whether the Japanese minister to France has not drawn a mighty long bow when stating that in three years Japan will be the second naval power in the world.

Hanna has troubles of his own.

What a hot time there will be in the old town of Columbus, O., for 10 days, with Mark Hanna sworn to win the senatorship despite all his enemies.

Mr. Houghton's statement made at the city inauguration Monday concerning the Reed murder and the efforts made to discover the murderer or murderers, only goes to show how thoroughly Mr. Houghton did what he could in this terrible matter. He neglected nothing in his administration that was for the city's interest.

The most important declaration yet in the Chinese matter is that of England re-

fusing to recognize any special rights granted at any Chinese port to any particular power. It is important because it controverts Germany's and Russia's designs, and because England has got the ships and guns to enforce her position. Russia and Germany combined could not defeat Great Britain on the water.

It is entirely proper that efforts to save the life of John O'Neil should be made up to the day assigned for his execution. As long as anyone doubts his guilt it is creditable that efforts to save his life should be made. Gov. Wolcott is doing the right thing in keeping the case open to the last, so that everyone who cares to be heard may have an opportunity to do so. The case was very thoroughly sifted in the court at the trial, but there may be further evidence that is important, and if there is there is no doubt that the governor will hear it patiently and give it all the weight that it is entitled to.—Northampton G. zette.

Speaker Reed, discussing in the Christ mas number of the Illustrated American the subject of "Newspaper Intrusion Upon Privacy," comes to the conclusion that upon the whole it is a good thing. That is to say, it is good in spots and bad in spots, but the good overbalances the bad. This is the same conclusion that President Eliot of Harvard arrived at in a consideration of the same subject, the results of which he contributed to one of the reviews four or five years ago. Newspaper publicity, he declared, is a corrective for countless evils which in their sum are far more injurious than the worst evils that can possibly proceed from newspaper publicity itself. There is a tonic quality in free criticism which makes for correct manners and morals, and newspaper publicity subjects to the free criticism of the community at large many follies and petty vices which could they be indulged in without comment might flourish unchecked.

SOWN BROADCAST.

Jim Monkeyed with Blasting Powder and Was Scattered.

I was driving along a lonely road in southwest Texas one day last month when I came upon a rather remarkable scene. A lot of people rigged out in their Sunday clothes were gathered in an open field and seemed to be holding some kind of ceremony, apparently of a religious nature. One man, undoubtedly a country preacher, judging by his garb and solemn appearance, stood upon a stump, and was just concluding an exhortation of some kind. Two or three women were crying, and the men looked serious and awkward.

At first I thought I had come upon an open air meeting of some religious denomination, but I abandoned this opinion when I saw two men drive forth a couple of mule teams hitched to ponderous harrows and begin to harrow the soil over a large space of ground in front of the congregation. While they were doing this the crowd sang a hymn.

I then thought I had possibly come upon some sort of peculiar folk custom or ceremony of a religio-agricultural description, and when I drove slowly down the road and saw a man sitting on the fence, gazing at the scene, I stopped and asked him what it all meant.

He took a straw out of his mouth and pointed with it toward a pile of white-looking rocks in the center of the field. "Right by them four rocks, pardner," he said, "is a new well. Ther Lord seest of us, pardner, in a well same as out of hit."

"Certainly," I said.

"A jack rabbit, pardner, is awful swift; a shot from a '44' hurries along like, but ther hand ov suddin death is swifter."

"Yes," I said. "Has some one been killed? I don't see any corpse. What are those people doing?"

"There are no corpses, pardner. Yer may spy ther harrow play, ther fawn upon the green, but the corpses ov Jim Stollinger won't never more be seen. Gaze, pardner, upon ther solemn scene, and say, ef yer kin, whar is Jim."

"I don't know the gentleman," I said. "I don't know whether I see him or not."

"'Not' air correct. Ax ov ther wild waves or ther buzzard which soars aloft, and they'll likewise respond 'not.' Whereas Jim was, he is now not. Not any at all. Yer may have maybe heard ov blazin' powder, pardner, and ther powerful sudden way it has ov callin' sinners to repentance. That ther well could a tale unfold that would make yer stand on yer head like er porkyerpine. Jim was diggin' ov that well and ther blast it went off too soon. Sabe? Yer see them mule harrows? Well, they're a harrowin' in the remains ov Jim. This here's Jim's funeral. Jim was sowed this mornin'."—Detroit Free Press.

OCCUPATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Useful Employment Keeps the Little Ones Bright and Happy.

Occupation means happiness to children; the little ones who have nothing to do are inevitably fretful and mischievous, so it is necessary for mothers to find suitable and varied employment for their young folks. A favorite amusement becomes monotonous if indulged in too long, and the guiding spirit of the nursery and schoolroom must rack her brains for a change of occupation when the children are confined to the house by bad weather.

Tin foil, which comes around chocolate or packages or tobacco, is generally prized, though the little ones don't know what to do with it. If a tiny ball is formed with the little piece and other portions are added, snowball fashion, a very young child can make for itself a capital ball. Folding spills of paper for father to light his cigar with is another source of delight, and the boy or girl making them has the additional pleasure of knowing it is love's labor.

It is always advisable to inculcate the lessons of good nature and unselfishness when the children set to work. Let the elder ones paint pictures and fill scrap-books for the hospitals, while the "tinies" can tear up paper as a stuffing for simple charity pillows. Well-to-do little people are so lovingly and thoughtfully treated nowadays that they are in danger of thinking that everything is theirs by right, and it is all important to teach them to share their playthings readily and cheerfully and be ready to give up to others less fortunate than themselves.

There is nothing that will cultivate this spirit of generosity more quickly than to follow this method of planning for the preparation of some gift for others less fortunate than themselves, and they will soon learn to consider this their most delightful pastime.—Philadelphia Record.

HAYTI'S GILBERTIAN ARMY.

Nearly as Many Officers as Privates in the Black Republic.

The army of "the free and independent republic of Hayti" is unique in that it provides chairs for the use of its sentries, lest they should get tired of standing, like our young lady shop assistants. But then one cannot expect a man, especially if he be a free and independent republican, to work desperately hard for two shillings a week when on duty, and one shilling when off, particularly when he does not get it, and has to provide his own uniform of rags and tatters into the bargain. But, on the other hand, there is always a good prospect of promotion in an army which, in 1867, required 6,500 generals and staff officers and 7,000 regimental officers to command 6,000 privates, and which more recently contained 1,500 "generals of division" in 16,000 men.

Indeed, did not President Salnave once convert a penniless day laborer into a general by a mere word? Enemies of the republic may argue that it is also true that the same general was shortly after caught in the act of stealing a uniform from a tailor's shop and forthwith paraded round the capital on a donkey by an indignant police!

There are no class prejudices in Hayti, and even the least can hope to become the greatest. For did not Capt. Soulouque, of the Life guards, buy a brand new crown for \$2,000 in 1852 and turn himself into his imperial majesty, Emperor Faustin I. and dazzle all Europe by the magnificence of his court, with its 50 dukes and marquises and earls innumerable? Even his very serene highness my lord the president Christopher, afterward his imperial majesty, Emperor Henry, with his 140 chamberlains and a court calendar "vying with our own," was once a mere soldier.

True, not even every general can hope to become an emperor or even a mere president. Four republics and one kingdom at one and the same time in a country the size of Scotland are as many as even Hayti has ever yet been able to find room for hitherto, though there may be better things in store for her in the future. In the meantime, as there are not republics and empires enough to go round, the 1,500 generals have to content themselves with \$140 a year and gold lace ad libitum. Still, a Haytian general need not do so badly, even as things are, for who has a better right to act as paymaster to his soldiers than their general? And if soldiers do not come and ask for their pay who has a better right to it than that same general, while if they do have the impudence to ask for it instead of patiently waiting until it is given to them what officer (Haytian) worthy of the name would not fine them at least six weeks' pay for such an unheard-of breach of discipline?

There are not so many patriots in Hayti but what it is sometimes a little difficult to keep a battalion up to its full strength, which is, perhaps, the reason why one recently paraded only numbered ten officers, 13 men and six drummers. But an enterprising colonel will find an easy way out of that difficulty by periodically sending his men, armed with clubs, into the streets to seize "volunteers." No one is ever compelled to do anything in the free and independent republic of Hayti.

So when parliament meets the significance of the gaps in rows of members is readily understood, and Mr. Black Rod sent off to the various barracks to inspect the bleeding and battered recruits and liberate the M. P.'s among them. The remaining volunteers may choose between serving their country for their love of it and paying the colonel so much a week to be exempt. As the colonel's pay is £40 a year, he thinks that the less love of their country there is among his volunteers the better, and perhaps this is the reason why the party "in" and the party "out" are importing alien soldiers to decide which shall be "in" and which "out."—London Mail.

BLUNDERS ABOUT AMERICA.

Paris Papers Show Marked Ignorance of United States Affairs.

Complaint is made continually that the men responsible for the opinions of newspapers are frequently lamentably ignorant of the subjects on which they write, and especially so when they write on subjects pertaining to foreign countries. France and the United States are supposed to be the chief offenders in this respect. Thus the Petit Parisien, Paris, a paper with over 80,000 circulation, and supposed to be the best informed in France (of all the dailies) with regard to things alien, makes some amusing blunders about the American continent. We quote a few instances:

"Canada is a great country. She may well be proud of having given birth to George Washington."

"Among the celebrities present at the review of Russian troops was the brilliant commander-in-chief of the American army, Gen. Nelson."

"It should, of course, be remembered, that the masses of the people are only half civilized in America. Only a fraction of the people can read or write. The dirty power of money making alone rules."

"Klondike is in the little country called Alaska, which belongs partly to the United States, partly to Canada. There will be complications, as Russia has always claimed jurisdiction in those parts."

"Venezuela, the country assisted by the American jingoes, is so small that one can hardly find it on the map."

"In Eureka Springs, Ark., on a beautiful bay of the Pacific coast"—Literary Digest.

Couldn't Understand It.

Mr. Doolan—Here's an article sex folks is more up'n' homeicidal in hot weather than in cold.

Mrs. Doolan—Faith, an' Oi don't see how that kin be—fer ivery hot spell thers papers say thers lots av humilty in the air.—Judge.

Cold Lemon Pudding.

Squeeze the juice of two oranges and two lemons and add one-half pint of cold water sweetened with two ounces of sugar; take four sponge cakes and soak them in this liquor; when moist all through, stick with blanched almonds, and cut in quarters, then cover with thick custard and serve.—Boston Globe.

A machine in a steel mill in Elwood, Ind., worked by hydraulic pressure, produces a steel bar 75 feet long in 10 seconds.

*Calnan's "Hudson Club" cigar, 6c.

*Best coal, fresh supplies received every day. Orders promptly filled. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond's coal and wood office.

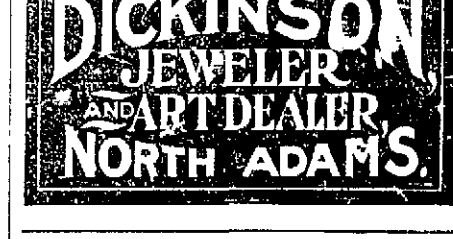
"Sunset Limited" Annex from New Orleans.

The annex to Sunset Limited will resume service from New Orleans on January 4, 1898, leaving New Orleans every Tuesday and Saturday thereafter, making connection at that point with the limited train of the Southern Railway from New York and the East. The Limited will consist of Pullman latest, drawing-room, sleeping car and Sunset Limited dining car. The southern route is the most delightful this time of the year. The route lies south of the snow line, and is free from snow and excessive cold. Washington and San Francisco tourist sleeping car leaving Washington every Monday and Saturday goes through to San Francisco without change. For full particulars, sleeping car reservation tickets, etc., call on or address

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

January Munsey's devotes a page to First Love, by P. Bedini, which may be seen, together with its companion, First Spat,

beautifully colored at



WILSON OPERA HOUSE.

One Night, Tuesday, January 4.

A Dainty Dish. The BON-TON BURLESQUERS.

2-Merry Satires-2 U. S. Yacht Club. Klondyke Millionaires.

Fountains of Fun. Cascades of Melody. and 20-Pretty Girls-20

Prices 25-35-50.

Seats on sale at Wilson House Drug Store, Saturday.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Special engagement of the famous prima donna...

Dorothy Morton

IN

Miss Brevity of Hong Kong,

a musical comedy.

PRICES-35-50-75-\$1.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's drug store Saturday.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

The great Irish opera,

SHAMUS O'BRIEN,

with 60 people in the cast.

Orchestra of 10 direct from a long run in New York city.

Prices-50-75-\$1.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's Tuesday at 9 a. m.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT



THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE

WILL USE

NO OTHER.

Are You Saving Some Money?

And Yet Living In a Rented House?

Put your savings into a first payment and add a little to the amount you now pay in rent. In a few years you will be out of the rent-paying class and into home-owning class.

Think it over and consult

Alford.

Alford would like to know if you have money to invest in REAL ESTATE FOR PROFIT? 1898 ought to be a good real estate year and we may as well begin in January as to wait until April. You might look over this list and then talk with me about it if you are interested.

A large, new double house, 7 rooms each, modern, up to date, well located.

A new 10 room house, 8 minutes from postoffice, well built, in good repair, modern improvements, Simmons boiler. Will sell for \$4,000.

A neat little cottage of six rooms in good location, \$2,400.

A large double tenement house in

good condition, 5 minutes' walk from Main street, \$6,900.

A new nine tenement house, 4 to 6 rooms in each tenement, rents for \$88.00 per month and can be bought for \$8,500. Figure it out yourself.

A double tenement house that rents for \$19.00 per month that can be bought for \$2,500.

A new six tenement house that rents for \$54.00 per month and I will sell it to you for \$5,000.

A nine room house on the line of the electric railway, west, small barn, one acre of land \$3000.

A choice piece of residence property in the fifth ward, large house,

pleasant surroundings. Not many of this kind for sale, \$9000.

\$5000. for a modern 8 room house in the Normal School district, hot air, Lot 66 x 132.

Another one that I can sell for \$4700, has 8 rooms and bath, heated by hot air. Lot 57 x 186.

A small house on the line of the electric road, South, about one-half acre of land, \$1500.

A farm of about 100 acres on the "Notch Road," one-half timber, balance meadow and pasture. No house, one barn, \$1800.

West End Park.

People who are contemplating the purchase of a lot at WEST END PARK should bear in mind that an early selection may have its advantages in the way of price, location &c. It is true there are 100 lots on this tract and it is also true that some of the choicest have already been sold. As has been stated heretofore, the property is piped for water, gas and sewer. Marion Avenue, the main thoroughfare through the property is fifty feet wide, with sidewalks 12 feet in width. No other residence street in the city can boast of so fine a street.

As for prices and terms, THEY ARE ALL RIGHT.

Farm of fifty acres, about two and one-half miles from North Adams, house 12 rooms, \$3000.

I have one nice near-by lot that somebody will be sure to want this spring, but it will be a great deal safer to buy it now if you are looking for that sort of a purchase. It is 65 feet front by 140 feet deep, and can be bought for \$2500.

There are twenty lots on what is known as the Harlow Green property on West Main street, opposite the Fair Grounds. \$350 buys a good one.

On the new State Road, opposite the Brayton school, there are some very desirable low price lots, as

well as on West Main street, adjoining Brown & O'Connor's store. Plans and prices on application.

This is a good column for real estate owners to advertise in if they have property for sale. Let me know your wants and I will advertise them.

I represent the American Fire Insurance company of Boston, one of the oldest and best of Massachusetts companies. Prompt adjustment of losses guaranteed.

I also represent the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York, which writes accident, employer's liability, general liability insurance, and fidelity bonds.

ALFORD,

Real Estate and Insurance.

90 Main Street.

RECENTLY PATENTED.

To prevent rubber boots from wearing out quickly a protecting slipper of woven wire is made to cover the sole and extend a short distance up the sides of the boot.

A handy ash-sifter which needs no shaking has a slanting screen set within a casing with an ash receiver at the top and two receptacles at the bottom, one for the coal and the other for the ashes that pass through the screen.

A Californian has invented a trunk which can be used as a table, one of the trays having hinged sides which can be opened outward and the tray inverted and set on top of the trunk.

In a recently patented safety device for elevators two rows of pins are set in the guideways of the shaft with hooks mounted on the elevator to catch in them as soon as the cable which supports the elevator breaks and allows the springs to operate.

A western man has patented a grain elevator in which compressed air is used to carry the grain, a receiving vessel being mounted at the end of a suction-pipe, which draws the grain into a blast-pipe and forces it with the air to the top of the elevator.

Hand straps for street cars are to be mounted at the end of an arm which is attached to the rod now in use to swing the strap down into position for a short person to use, the arm lying in a horizontal position when not in use to keep the strap up out of the way.

A German has patented a bed which has the head portion of the bottom hinged near the center and supported below by a curved rod, which is raised and lowered by ropes lying within reach of the user's hands to assist him in rising to a sitting posture in the bed.

Steam is used to sterilize clothing in a new device, which has a chamber for the material to be treated, with steam inlet pipes and a removable cover, the goods being afterward dried by turning the steam into the double compartment surrounding the sterilizing chamber.

A new street-sweeping machine has an endless chain of brushes geared to the rear wheels of a wagon, mounted within a casing having its lower end resting on the pavement with the upper end lapping over the rear of a wagon box to discharge the dirt as the brushes carry it up the incline from the street.

FOREIGN CHAT.

Acetylene can be neither manufactured nor sold in Great Britain now save by express permission of the home secretary, the prohibition being made in a recent order in council.

Italy is able to turn out fast torpedo boat destroyers as well as England. The destroyer Pluto, recently built at Sestri Ponente, near Genoa, for the Spanish government, made 30 1/2 knots under forced draught on her trial over the measured mile.

Timely use of the referendum has preserved grand opera to Marseilles. The town council having voted down the annual subvention to the theater, the mayor demanded a popular vote on the question, and the people of Marseilles voted to continue the subvention.

An "act for the relief of indigent peers," passed by Mr. Gladstone's government, will be applied to aid the earl of Miltown, who, after occupying small places under the government, is in great distress in India. Two of his daughters are married to employes on the Indian railroad.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria has given up her villa Achilleon, on the island of Corfu, and has had all its contents, including the "Dying Achilles," transferred to her palace in Vienna. The bad sanitary condition of the town where the villa is situated, and the eastern complications, are the reasons ascribed to her for making the change.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

American knives, when intended for sale in India, are usually made with rings in the handles. The natives carry them tied to their girdles.

The salary of Postmaster E. T. Page, of Redwater, Tex., does not keep pace with the increase of his family. On two occasions his wife presented him with twins, and once with quadruplets. The Shah of Persia's horses are made unusually conspicuous by having their tails dyed crimson at the tips, for a length of six inches. Only he and his sons are permitted to thus ornament their horses.

Stiles McMellan, of St. Albans, Vt., is 101 years old, and has never been sick a day in his life. He began to smoke in his forty-first year, and has continued the habit ever since. He is now cutting his third set of teeth.

The postal savings bank of Great Britain had on deposit, at the close of last year, £108,049,642. The depositors numbered 8,962,035, and over one-half of them were maids, married women, widows and children.

The speaker of the house of commons recently declined to receive a typewritten communication, on the ground that it was an infringement of the rules, as all communications to parliament must be pen-written or lithographed.

IRONICAL IF'S.

If mistakes were crimes most men would be in jail.

If all flesh is grass then babies must be a new mean hay.

If might doesn't always make right it seldom gets left.

If you live to a green old age beware of the bunko man.

If the farmer is not sharp as a raiser he can never succeed.

If all the world's a stage the real estate dealer must be the property man.

If you have a bad memory you can improve it by doing things that you can't forget.

If a man is smart he can always catch on and if he is wise he will always know when to let go.—Chicago Daily News.

The Adams National Bank of North Adams.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Adams National bank will be held at their banking house in North Adams, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the following purposes, to-wit:

First, to choose directors for the ensuing year.

Second, to transact any other business that may legally come before the meeting. E. S. WILKINSON, Cashier. North Adams, Mass., Dec. 10, 1897.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Fitchburg Railroad.

Corrected Nov. 15, 1897.
Trains leave North Adams going East—8:27, 12:18, 2:23, 9:24, a. m., 1:12, 3:43, 5:50, 6:00 p. m.
Going West—7:50, 10:00, a. m., 12:50, 1:24, 5:00, 18:05, 11:46, 12:39, 6:40 p. m.
Trains arrive North Adams—8:00, a. m., 12:10, 1:24, 1:40, 18:45, 11:40, 12:39 p. m.
From West—8:17, 12:18, 2:23, 9:53 a. m., 1:12, 3:43, 5:51, 6:00, 7:00 p. m.
Run Daily, except Monday.
Sunday only.

New York Central R. R.

HARLEM DIVISION.
Leave North Adams via N. & A. R. R. for New York City 8:30 a. m., arrive N. Y. City 11:51 a. m.; leave North Adams 9:25 a. m.; arrive N. Y. City 12:39 p. m.; leave North Adams 9:40 p. m.; arrive N. Y. City 12:50 p. m.; Sunday train leaves North Adams 1:50 p. m.; arrive N. Y. City 5:20 p. m.
Leave North Adams for Springfield 8:30 a. m., arrive Springfield 11:15 a. m.; leave Springfield 11:15 a. m., arrive North Adams 1:20 p. m.; leave North Adams 1:20 p. m., arrive Springfield 4:12 p. m.; leave Springfield 4:12 p. m., arrive North Adams 6:20 p. m.; leave North Adams 6:20 p. m., arrive Springfield 9:10 p. m.; leave Springfield 9:10 p. m., arrive North Adams 11:20 p. m.; Sunday train leaves North Adams 1:20 p. m., arrive Springfield 4:12 p. m.; leave Springfield 4:12 p. m., arrive North Adams 6:20 p. m.; leave North Adams 6:20 p. m., arrive Springfield 9:10 p. m.; leave Springfield 9:10 p. m., arrive North Adams 11:20 p. m.; Sunday train leaves North Adams 1:20 p. m., arrive Springfield 4:12 p. m.; leave Springfield 4:12 p. m., arrive North Adams 6:20 p. m.; leave North Adams 6:20 p. m., arrive Springfield 9:10 p. m.; leave Springfield 9:10 p. m., arrive North Adams 11:20 p. m.; Sunday train leaves North Adams 1:20 p. m., arrive Springfield 4:12 p. m.; leave Springfield 4:12 p. m., arrive North Adams 6:20 p. m.; 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THE RISE OF RICHARD CROKER.

Critical Analysis of a Great Politician.

The Personality of Croker and What He Has Accomplished--His Turbulent Career From Unknown Poverty to Riches and Power.

Richard Croker of New York city occupies today a position which may be fairly called unique in political history. No other man--certainly none other since government by the consent of the governed came into being--ever came back to his own city after an absence and a silence of three years and resumed his place as leader of a party without a word of public explanation. None other ever resigned his leadership on the eve of a crushing and a certain defeat, only to resume it on the eve of an overwhelming triumph. None other ever retired under so heavy a load of obloquy as he and Tammany Hall were under in 1894 and returned to find that the vast majority of the same community that had repudiated him and his organization were glad of the opportunity to express full confidence in his party and, inferentially at least, in him.

Three years ago Richard Croker's resignation from practical politics was the subject of snickers from his enemies and apprehensive doubt on the part of his friends. It was felt, even by those who knew that his plea of ill health was truthful, that he had in some sort retreated under fire. That he would ever return seemed doubtful. That he would return to marshal the undivided forces of Tammany Hall in a magnificent victory would have been called an idle dream. Yet this is exactly what he has done, and the fruits of that victory are the greatest that were ever won in a municipal election.

What manner of man, then, is he who has done this? Is it due to his personality that he has been able to accomplish it, or is it his "luck" which has stood him in such stead, or had he the rare judgment which enabled him to make the most of it? And was the victory of his party at the polls last month due in any great measure to his efforts, or did he simply chance to be where he was when victory was certain anyhow? The questions are worth considering.

Mr. Croker is just 55 years old. He was born in Ireland. When he was 4 years old, his father came to New York with his family. Richard was educated at the common schools of the city and after leaving school learned the trade of a practical engineer. He was a hard working youth, but the only remark I ever heard made about this period of his life that seemed descriptive of his character as it has developed was that "he said little himself and would not permit others to say much to him that he did not like."

While still young he entered politics and was elected an alderman. Then he became a coroner and served two terms. Afterward he was city chamberlain. From the time he became a voter till he retired from politics before the campaign of 1891 he was one of the most active workers in the Tammany Hall organization, rising gradually in prominence until in 1888--less than ten years ago--he was one of the four men who were most conspicuous among the 30 district leaders of Tammany. And not until after that was he recognized as the leader, for there was no leader for some years after John Kelly died.

In all this detail there is little to indicate the character of the man, but some few salient incidents will serve to illustrate the traits that have made him what he is.

In 1874 a man named McKenna was shot and killed in an election brawl. Richard Croker was in the crowd and was arrested and tried for the murder. The prosecution offered no proof of guilt, and there were a mistrial and a nole prosequi, the chief witness admitting that he had been mistaken in his testimony.

Mr. Croker's own story of this rather celebrated episode in his career was told recently to William T. Stead, the London editor, as follows: "I think it only right," Mr. Croker said, "to tell you that I once spent 30 days in prison. It was many years ago. I was held on a charge of murder for killing a man, and the man was killed sure enough. Only I did not do it. I will tell you all about it."

"It was one of the cruelest things that I ever experienced, one of the cruelest things. It seemed so unjust, so utterly unjust. I could not understand it. But it came out all right," he said cheerily. "It always does. Well," he continued, "it was this way: It was before I was boss--when John Kelly was boss, and I was still a very young man serving my first term as coroner and working for Tammany behind Kelly. There was an election on. Hewitt wanted to be coroner. We had elected him several

times and did not want him again. It was a stiff fight, and we all went in to do our best. There was a noisy fellow in politics by the name of O'Brien, who was quite outrageous in his support of Hewitt. It was before we had reformed the law of elections, and any violent lawless man could do what he liked on election days in knocking citizens about, stuffing ballot boxes and playing all kinds of tricks. O'Brien stuck at nothing. He got together a gang of all the criminals and roughs in the whole town and gave them their instructions. They were to go from district to district, seize the ballot boxes, stuff them with Hewitt votes and bulldoze all their opponents. It was monstrous. But some men stuck at nothing in those days. And O'Brien was quite a desperate character. Well, on the election day I said

to John Kelly: 'What shall we do?' O'Brien out with his gang playing his tricks. His gang are the most violent criminals and ruffians in all New York. They are smashing ballot boxes and terrorizing the citizens. It will be a hard day."

"Never you mind," said Kelly. "What we have got to do is simply go right on. We are right, and all these outrageous things that O'Brien and his gang are doing must just be met as best we can. You go straight down to the worst district where he is carrying on, and expostulate with him." So, said Mr. Croker, "although it was not a pleasant task, I made my way down to the polling station where O'Brien was at that moment carrying on to no end. He had taken complete charge of the ballot boxes, and no man on the other side was allowed to vote, while for Hewitt the 'repeaters' were being voted all the time. You never saw such a scene of violence and disorder. I went straight up to O'Brien with a few of my men behind me, and began to expostulate with him. 'O'Brien,' I said, 'you ought to be ashamed of yourself. This kind of thing is a disgrace to the city.' He was very excited and very violent, and the more I expostulated with him the more outrageous he became. But I was not afraid of him or his ruffians, and I went on pointing out earnestly the outrage he was committing upon the law, when suddenly I heard a shot fired behind me. I looked round, and there was one of O'Brien's men on the ground with a shot through him, dead or dying. There was immediately a great hubbub, and instantly, as I was the foremost representative of the other side, they declared that it was I who had killed the man. O'Brien and his gang accused me of shooting him, and when the police came I was handed over to them under arrest on a charge of murder. I was as innocent as a babe unborn. At the very moment the shot was fired, I was pleading for the majesty of the law, and expostulating in the name of order and good government against the abominable violence to which O'Brien and his criminals were subjecting the citizens. As for shooting the man, he was shot behind my back, nor was I aware of his existence until I saw him lying on the ground with a shot in him. But the opportunity was too good to be lost. They thought they had me. I had been in the lead against O'Brien, and the chance was too good to be lost."

"Had you a weapon?" Mr. Stead asked. "No, sir," said he. "I never carried a weapon in my life other than my two hands."

"Then who was it that killed him?" "A man," said he, "a friend of mine who had followed me into the polling place. As I was being led to the station he followed me in the crowd. I said, 'Who shot the man?' He replied: 'I did.' He was a ruffian. One of O'Brien's gang was shouting and making a fuss behind you when you were expostulating with O'Brien. As he got more excited he picked up a rock and was just going to brain my brother, with whom I was having an argument. When I saw his hand lifted with the stone in it, I whipped out my gun and shot him to save my brother's life. If I had not fired, my brother might have been dead by now."

"Well," asked Mr. Stead, "did the man give himself up?" "No," said Mr. Croker, "and of course I did not give him away, not if I had been convicted for what I had never

done. For the man told it to me as a friend, and you must never give away your friends. Besides he meant no harm. It was in self defense, and I would not have got him into trouble for anything."

"But for yourself?" Mr. Stead said. "You were in severe trouble?" "Yes; it was a bad time. They brought me before the district attorney, who was a bitter opponent, and swore that they saw me shoot the man. He sent me for trial, and I lay for 30 days in jail before the case could be heard. It was a grim time," said he. "I could not understand it. It seemed so utterly unjust. Here was I trying to keep the law, pleading with the criminal who was breaking it, and then as a reward I was suddenly clapped into jail as a common murderer. Many

hours I spent on my knees in the cell wrestling with the question, almost in despair about it all, but there was always something told me that it would come all right. I had great faith in the people, and that sustained me in these dark times. It was very bad and very bitter, and what made it worse, my first child was born while I was under arrest on that charge. I felt it very much, and so did my poor wife.

"The case came on for trial before a judge who was very prejudiced against me. At the time they swore all they could against me, and he charged the jury for a conviction. I do not want to say anything about him now, for he has long since seen that a cruel mistake he made and has done all he could, publicly and privately, to make atonement for it. He is still a judge of the supreme

court, and many times he tells me that the only object he has left in life is to make atonement for the injury he did me at that trial.

"The jury, however, were not unanimous. They hopelessly disagreed and had to be discharged. I was released on bail, being held in bonds to come up at any time for a new trial. But, notwithstanding the malice of my enemies and the charge of the judge, the people saw that I was innocent, and instead of being crushed I became an object of popular sympathy. I continued in my office as coroner, and no effort was made to bring me again to trial. John Kelly, however, insisted that it was due to me to compel them to send the case before another jury and take steps to force an acquittal. Then the district attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and admitted that he had no case, and so the matter dropped, so far as the courts are concerned."

Years afterward Richard Croker, then chairman of a Tammany Hall delegation, gave to the judge who had tried him for murder the nomination to the supreme court bench. Two words were spoken of the past, but two men that day appreciated one of the dramatic situations of life.

Twenty odd years ago I reported an inquest held by Coroner Croker in the case of a little Italian child who had died in a charitable institution after brutal treatment by the acting superintendent. Among the trustees of the institution were several of the most prominent citizens of New York, who were extremely anxious for the exoneration of the acting superintendent, whom Croker had placed under arrest and who was present at the inquest, as a prisoner. Under the lax methods of the coroner's court these citizens were very demonstrative and so impressed the jury that the latter, against the weight of evidence, brought in a verdict clearing the prisoner from blame. Croker received the verdict without comment and giving it to his clerk, said, "The prisoner is committed to the Tombs without bail."

Instantly there was a hubbub in the room. The philanthropic millionaires crowded up and denounced the action vigorously, but Croker sat perfectly silent and to all appearance unmoved. When the crowd had had its say to the last word, he turned his head and indicating the prisoner by a nod said, "Officer, take him away."

In all Mr. Croker's career I never knew him to be swayed more than he was then by any influence whatever after he had decided as to his course. That is one trait that makes him what he is.

Apparently he is never hasty in such a decision. I never heard any man complain that Richard Croker had refused to give him a hearing, or that he had not listened attentively. Listening, in fact, seems to be a fine art as Richard Croker practices it. "When I want to know public sentiment," he once said, "I don't go to district leaders or to representative men. I go around town and talk with workmen who don't know me. The front parlour of a horse car is a good place to find out what the people think."

The best analysis of Richard Croker seems to indicate that his influence is the result of his judgment and his knowledge of New York men and conditions. How he has obtained his knowledge must be judged by what has been said already. As to his judgment, a single instance is fairly illustrative.

When the two oldest boys are in town, they accompany their mother and father to places of amusement. Rarely does Mr. Croker visit a theater without one or both of his eldest sons. Mrs. Croker herself shops in the mornings in company now and then with little Floussie, the heroine of Hugh Grant's famous gift of money, who is getting to be really a young lady. The other children are, of course, quite young. One of the youths is becoming an expert horseback rider, and is a familiar figure at a riding academy near Central park.

The Croker children are not familiar figures, however, to very many. They do not make visits frequently, either, except at the house of Dr. Jenkins, to see their aunt and their grandmother. Mrs. Croker has been quoted as saying

that she would like to make one son a clergyman, but it seems that she now prefers to have each of the boys given a good education and then to let him choose such a career as he prefers.

The girls study French, music and drawing, and the boys are going through college. Croker, being a self made man in every respect, his sons are to be school made. Richard, Jr., is quite a Latin scholar, and his brother has achieved proficiency in mathematics. All the boys lead such lives as the sons of millionaires ordinarily lead.

Mrs. Croker affects light, neutral tints in dress, but lately she has been seen much in black. She is generally sparing in the use of jewelry and seldom displays her diamonds. Mrs. Croker dines in the middle of the day, unless she has guests, but even then the chief meal is at about 1 o'clock. Her tea is got ready for 6:30 every day. These are her favorite meal hours, but breakfast is not so strictly ready. But Mrs. Croker is an early riser, as is her husband.

Mrs. Croker's domestic duties are in a measure lightened by a housekeeper, who is practically stewardess of the mansion on Seventh Street. There are also three other servants, and when you go to the mansion the door will be opened by a young lady who I have to tell you that her mistress is out, whether she be in or not. There is a butler too.

Mrs. Croker, among her other retainers, employs a seamstress, who is kept busy for weeks at a time. She sews not only the garments of the household, but makes over numbers of dresses. Mrs. Croker is not known as a social lady as a charitable woman, yet the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Home for Destitute Boys founded by the late Father Drungoole and the orphan asylum under the care of the archbishop are regular recipients of her bounty.

He traveled a distance of two miles, when he came to the banks of the Grand river, where it appeared the reptile entered the water. A search of the vicinity later on rewarded McCarty for his persistence. Apparently asleep, after having dispatched several full grown chickens, lay a reptile of such monstrous proportions that the man was transfixed with fear. His courage returning, McCarty sent a charge of buckshot into the head of the reptile and precipitately fled.

The contortions of the snake as it lashed its tail and body against the ground and trees added to the fears of the now thoroughly terrified man. Summoning the assistance of neighbors, McCarty cautiously led back an armed party, when, to his satisfaction, the life of the reptile was found to be extinct. It measured 16 feet, and the body was as large as an ordinary stovepipe. The species of the reptile is not known, although it looks very much like a python. Early in the spring it was seen several miles further up the Grand river, but reports of the terrified spectators were not generally credited.

A Handy Tally Register. The visitor to any public place may easily be counted without attracting attention by means of a tally register, a little contrivance about the size of a big watch, which can be carried in the palm of the hand, out of sight, and is operated by pressing upon a little attachment projecting at the side. Every pressure counts one on the dials of the instrument, which records up to 1,000. Then the tally man scores one and resets the machine and begins anew, or starts with another machine already set. The tally register is not new. It has long been used also in keeping tally in the shipment or receipt of merchandise.

West Virginian's Plan. A West Virginian has invented a spring stirrup for horseback riding which will remove the jar as the animal strikes the ground, a coiled spring being used to attach the stirrup to the saddle, with a leather casing to keep the spring from chafing.

puller in of a ready made clothing store inadvertently tackled a deputy sheriff, who promptly served an attachment on the whole stock of goods as soon as he had been hauled inside.

Thousands of Egyptians live in old tombs, eating, sleeping, weeping, laughing, dancing, singing, doing all their deeds of daily life and household work among the mummies and sarcophagi.

The public schools are the means of saving a great deal of property. It is said that during the vacation the school children destroy, waste or damage property of various kinds to the amount of \$1,000,000 a day.

It is told of a woman who lives midway between Machias and Whitneyville, Me., places four miles apart, that she has not visited Machias for 16 years or Whitneyville for 18 years.

A cooking class for boys is the very latest thing in a Cincinnati high school.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADVS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHANGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

TO RENT.

2-room flat, modern improvements. Apply Corner Freeman and Bracwell ave. 185 tf
Jau. 1 will have a tenement on Hall st. 7 rooms and bath with small barn. After Dec 27, apply from 7 to 8 p. m. to R. L. Chase, 1180 ft.
A small tenement on Veszie st. Inquire at 12 Bank st.
2 desirable 6-room tenements on Veszie street. Rent \$6 and \$11. Also 1 eight-room modern tenement, steam heated, on Pleasant st.; \$26. Inquire M. R. Dowlin, 11 Pleasant st. 1189-612
House suitable for two families, three acres of land and barn. Apply 19 Veszie street. 1185-1
A tenement. Inquire at office of P. J. Asha. 180 tf
A 6-room tenement, Luther st., \$14 per month. 15-room tenement, Potter pl., \$12 per month. 15-room tenement, Lincoln st., \$15 per month. Inquire at Sec. & Dowlin's, 11 Pleasant st., Martin's block. 1185 tf
A cottage, 7 rooms, 36 East Quincy st. Mrs. Emma Billings. 1204
A 7-room tenement, 50 Liberty st. 123 tf
A tenement at 1 East Quincy st. 7 rooms all heated. All modern improvements. Inquire S. J. Ellis. 1121 tf
Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply E. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st. 1185-1
Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. 1185-1
A 6-room tenement on Elm st. for small family, six rooms. D. G. Burbank, 6 Cherry St., after 5 p. m.
Small tenement, with bath, on Veszie st. Inquire at 12 Bank st. or 21 Pleasant st. 1185-1

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Bath connected and all modern conveniences. Inquire 6 Hall st. 187 tf
Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with privilege of bath. Miss Mulqueen, 13 Center st. Second floor. 1180-1
By a gentleman, comfortably furnished room, with conveniences of bath, with or without board. Address G. M. B., Transcript office. 1185-314

WANTED.

Call at the North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball block, Main st., for situations or help. I want at once 5 general housework girls. I want on hand second girls, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and cooks. I have reliable men suitable as teamsters, firemen, spare hands, carpenters, and painters. A. George, Prop. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
A girl for general housework. Apply at 1 Pleasant street.
2 or 3 unfurnished rooms. Address H. A. Hattie, City. 1185-1

LOST.

A black and tan hound, four years old. Reward paid if returned to William Wolcott of 13 Hook street, Benewah. 1185-1
A black and tan hound, four years old. Reward paid if returned to William Wolcott of 13 Hook street, Benewah. 1185-1

FOR SALE.

A new traverse delivery sleigh. Inquire at Keen's Drug Store, 39 Eagle st. 1185-1
A pair of work horses, with harness, stage wagon and heavy sleigh. Inquire of C. H. 1185-1
One set runners. W. J. HUNTER. 1185-1

BUSINESS CARDS.

UNDERTAKERS.
Simmons & Carpenter.
Furnishing Undertakers. No. 20 1/2 Eagle street, North Adams, Mass.

CARRIAGES.

Edmund Vadnais.
Carriage and wagon builder. Manufacturer of light carriages, sleighs and business and heavy wagons, made to order at short notice. Also single horses and carriages at reasonable terms. Dealer in all kinds of factory wagons and carriages, sleighs, and blankets. Center street, rear of Blackinton block.

LIVERIES.

Ford & Arnold.
Livery and coach business. Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six-horse teams for large or small parties. 72 Main st. Telephone 245-13.

J. H. Flagg.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable. Main street, opposite the Wilson house, North Adams. Nice clean single horses and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also will give coach to and from all trains. Telephone connection.

J. Coon.

City Cab Service. J. Coon will run a first-class cab to all parts of the city from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Telephone 129-2.

HOSUNALTY WORKS.

Meaney & Walsh.
Dealers in and cutters of Native and Foreign Granite and Marble. No. 19 Eagle street, North Adams.

PROFESSIONAL GARDS.

VETERINARIANS.

Dr. George E. Harder, V. S.
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office, Ford & Arnold's stable. Telephone 225. Office hours 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m.

PHYSICIANS.

C. W. Wright, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block, Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at Central London Eye Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon at New York Throat and Nose hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

R. D. Canedy, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 11 to 1 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Residence 1 Pleasant st. Telephone and night calls at residence. Telephone 57-7.

A. Mignault, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office 23 Summer st. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 228-4.

C. C. Henton, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence Ford-Office Block, Bank street. Specialist in the diseases of children and women. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 and 8 to 9 p. m.

DENTISTS.

John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S.
Dentist. Office, Collins Block, Main street. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m., 2 to 10 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

A. Shorrock, D. D. S.

Dental parlors, Kimball block, North Adams. Office hours, 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6, and 7 to 9 p. m. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. 106tf

ATTORNEYS.

Watneys.
Attorneys and Counselors-at-law. Office, Rooms 4-4 Boland Block, Main st., North Adams.

John E. Magenis.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Kimball block, Main street, North Adams.

Louis Bagger & Co.

Patent Lawyers. Patents obtained on easy terms. Office, Washington D. C. John H. Mich, associate attorney in North Adams. Office 71 Main street.

W. M. H. Thatcher.

A attorney and counselor at law. Office Room 3, Kimball Block, North Adams, Mass.

John H. Mack.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the North Adams Savings Bank building, 73 Main st.

WHISKEY AND FROST

Local Man the Victim of This Destructive Combination.

MEMORABLE NEW YEAR'S SPREE

Came to This City From Williamstown to Celebrate. Walked Home and Was Out All Night. Feet Terribly Frozen. May be Crippled for Life.

A young man named Charbonneau, and living in the Five Roads district, will not soon forget the opening of the year 1898. He has lately been working in Williamstown, being employed as a lather on the new high school building. Charbonneau boarded at the home of Joseph Noel on the factory ground, and on New Year's day he came to this city, telling Mrs. Noel that he would not be home for supper. He did not appear in the evening and in due time the family retired for the night. Two or three times after midnight Mr. Noel was roused by a voice or rapping, but when he went to the door no one was to be seen. At 5:30 Sunday morning there was further disturbance and when Mr. Noel opened the door again young Charbonneau fell headlong into the room. He was utterly helpless from the effects of drink and exposure to the extreme cold, the mercury that morning being considerably below zero.

Dr. Hull was promptly called and found the young man's feet terribly frozen. He worked hard on the case for four hours and thinks the feet will be saved. Later in the day the young man was brought to his home in this city. Charbonneau is less than 21 years old. The family is very poor and has been assisted at different times by charitable people. He was miserably clad, and this fact had been noticed and commented upon by the men with whom he had worked. He had been drinking and it is supposed that a regular debauch was the form his New Year's celebration took. He said he walked from this city to Williamstown. If so, it is probable that his inebriation was increased on the road or after his arrival by the contents of a whiskey bottle which was found in an out-door closet on Mr. Noel's premises, where it is believed the young man passed most of the time after arriving in Williamstown until he stumbled into the house in the morning. It is thought he fell asleep there and lay, perhaps for hours, a victim to the piercing cold. He was certainly in a sad plight when found and he will be fortunate if he is not crippled for life.

CHRISTMAS STORY PLOT.

Letter Found in a Turkey From Small Girl Who Wants a Present.

A large number of turkeys have been used at Hoesford & Co.'s restaurant during the holidays, and in one of them the following letter, written in pencil on a scrap of paper, was found.

FLACKVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1897.

Wishing you a merry Xmas. DEAR FRIEND:—I thought I would write a letter and put it in the turkey. I am 14 years old. I put a letter in a turkey last year and I got a lovely present. I hope I will get one this year. I have a dog and cat. I helped to pick this turkey. Yours truly,

Miss Mary Shannon.

Flackville, St. Law. Co., N. Y.

Please write and let me know what you paid for this turkey. A lb.

The letter is now in possession of W. F. Orr, who will answer it, and it is not at all unlikely that the little girl will receive some token of regard besides the answer to her missive. She will probably learn that the turkey will cost considerably more "a lb" than her parents got for it, for such meat increases in value rapidly on its way from St. Lawrence county to North Adams. Little Miss Shannon probably did not imagine that her letter would ever appear in print, but here it is, and if a copy of this paper ever reaches her may it convey to her from its publishers the compliments of the season and the hope that she may live long and never lack turkey, no matter what the price may be "a lb."

ANOTHER SMALL BURGLARY.

This Time the Thieves Work Under the Shadow of the Police Station.

John F. Collins cigar store on State street, within a few doors of the police station, was robbed last night, notwithstanding the enterprise of the police department in making several arrests for larceny lately. As in most of the others little of value was secured, but the thieves showed unusual nerve in carrying their profession into the very territory of the police department's building.

Mr. Collins discovered the burglary when he entered his store this morning. The money drawer had been broken open and about a dollar in change taken. The burglars had also taken away a few pipes. They evidently secured their entrance through a rear window. The wife of State street had a merry time this morning over such an occurrence so near the station, not realizing that the department covers the entire business part of the city as thoroughly as its own headquarters.

Death of Addison J. Wilder.

Addison J. Wilder, an old and well known resident, died this morning at his home, 30 Bracwell avenue, aged 72 years. His death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Wilder was a native of Vermont, but had lived in this city many years. He was a carpenter and was an industrious and respected citizen. He leaves a wife and several sons. The funeral will occur Thursday afternoon and the interment will be in Southview cemetery.

OPENING OF LEGISLATURE.

Plans of Local Members. An Attempt to Secure a Military Company.

Representatives Richardson and Magenis left this afternoon for Boston for the beginning of the session of the legislature. A pleasant feature of the session this year for the Berkshire members will be the weekly dinner which they will take together. The first one will be held tomorrow night, and the members from this county will meet in this social way every week during the session.

There will be several affairs of local interest to come up at this session. One of the most important is the Greylock park reservation bill, which will be introduced as soon as the preliminary work here has been completed. Another measure will be the attempt to raise the salary of District Judge C. T. Phelps to \$1,600, to equal the salary of the Pittsfield judge.

Colonel Richardson will also push an important local matter, the securing of a militia company for North Adams. The only chance for securing such a company is the dropping out of one of the companies already in the second regiment. There is no immediate prospect of this, but it is considered probable that it may happen within a year or so. The only way in which this city can secure the company when there is a vacancy is to be prepared for it.

Col. Richardson will therefore enter a statement that this city wishes the company when there is a vacancy, and this will be reinforced by lists of names which are being circulated. One is among the young men who would join such a company, and already more than enough men to make a full company have signed it. Another paper will be circulated among the manufacturers and employers, showing that they are in favor of it and would allow their employees to join the company and go with it to encampment. It is thought that this paper will receive the signatures of all the prominent men. The question of an armory will not be serious, since the use of the G. A. R. hall could be secured for the company and will make the best possible place for drills. The young men are much interested in the securing of a company, and will use every effort to replace the company which represented North Adams in the state militia some years ago.

TRADING STAMP DECISION.

Boston Municipal Judge Declares the Business Legal.

A decision that will be of much interest to this city was given in Boston Monday in the municipal court. Judge Burke declared the trading stamp business to be legal, in refusing to entertain a complaint introduced to make a test case of its legality.

The complaint was against a well known business house, and charged it with disposing of personal property to the value of \$47, in violation of Chapter 277 of the Acts of 1894.

The judge heard the evidence presented, and after a short conference with the opposing counsel, declined to issue warrants, on the ground that there was nothing in the transaction in violation of the act.

Death of John B. Brewer.

John B. Brewer, father of Engineer Edgar Brewer of the Pittsfield and North Adams railroad, died suddenly at his home in Hudson, N. Y., at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning. He was taken sick Saturday morning and his son was notified by telegram in the afternoon. He left for Hudson at 6:05 p. m., but the railroad connections were such that he was obliged to take a round-about course and did not arrive at his destination till Sunday morning several hours after his father's death.

Mr. Brewer was a farmer and had spent the most of his long life in Hudson, his native place. He lived in Pittsfield a short time nearly 20 years ago. He was an industrious and upright man and was highly respected by the community in which he lived. His sudden death is a great blow to his wife and son, who are all the family he leaves.

Mr. Brewer left this noon for Hudson to attend the funeral, which will occur Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Among the Merchants

Zeiss's market is noticeably neat. Moslin underwear is ready at Cully & Co.'s for their January sale. More of it and better for the money, they say, than ever before.

United they stand, divided they fall—business and advertising. Snow shovels at Zero prices, at Darby's Eagle street hardware store.

Twenty dozen \$1 neckwear at Cutting & Co.'s, while they last, 50c.

Tuttle & Bryant's January sale of cotton underwear is on. Special prices all along the line.

Pair, the repairer, illustrates a money-saving point in his ad. today.

If you've lost anything, found anything, got anything to sell, or want anything, remember that TRANSCRIPT "special notices" reach the people and cost but 25c for three insertions.

Commander Tower Elected.

The annual meeting of the Berkshire Grand Army association was held in Pittsfield Monday. Command H. A. Tower and Captain Frank Darby were present from C. D. Sanford post in this city. Commander Tower was elected president of the association in place of Judge Casey of Lee, who has held the office for two years, and Comrade Ireland of Rockwell post was re-elected secretary. An invitation was received from Hopkins post at Williamstown to hold the next field day in that town, and although this will probably be accepted, action was postponed until the June meeting. The executive committee of the association is made up of the post commanders and two delegates from each post.

Town Talk.

*Best coal, fresh supplies received every day. Orders promptly filled. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond's coal and wood office.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS.

City Government Hears Prof. Commons on An Interesting Subject.

A number of the members of the city government responded to the invitation of the Young Men's league and attended the lecture of Prof. John R. Commons, at the Congregational church, Monday evening. The audience was not large, but was made up of those who were interested in the subject announced, "Municipal Public Works," and the lecture was heard with much attention. It was a conservative address, and the statements which Prof. Commons made he proved conclusively by the use of many figures and reports.

He dealt with the subject not as a city engineer, but from a business or economic and a political point of view. The contract system of public works at present in vogue in most cities is being severely questioned and European cities have largely taken these affairs into their own hands with the day labor system. From the point of view of quality and cost the advantage was shown to be almost entirely with the latter system. The commissioning of public works is responsible both for quality and price, so that whether he take the cheaper or the more reliable contractors, he is sure to be criticised, which lessens his feelings of responsibility.

Among the items of expense which are saved is that of inspection. Contract work must be inspected constantly. In the paving in this city so far the cost of inspection has been about two per cent of the total cost. There is also a saving in the profits of the contractors and subcontractors, and in the cost of extras and litigation. The basis for comparison cannot be simply the contract price, since if the work is done well there is likely to be a suit for extras. So that there is almost sure to be a charge for extras or for repairs which must be added to the contract price.

This is the economic or business side. The political side is the demand for the employment of home labor instead of the foreign labor under the contract system. But no one advocates this day labor system unless it is accompanied by some civil service rules for selection, by which the most competent men may be secured.

Former North Adams Man Hurt.

William J. Smith, who moved from this city to a farm in Hartwellville, Vt., about six weeks ago, recently met with a very serious accident. He was working on the roof of a barn, fell off and into a brook which ran near it. He lay there in the freezing water, unable to help himself for over an hour before any one came along who could rescue him. When he was finally found and carried home Dr. Ayers of Hartwellville, Nichols of Stamford and Stafford of Adams attended him, and although they decided that a rib was broken and his ankle fractured, the swellings were such that they could not be set. He is at present getting along as comfortably as possible after so serious a fall.

Council Meeting Friday.

Mayor Cady called today a special meeting of the city council for Friday evening to draw a jury list. The mayor received word from Pittsfield this morning that this was necessary. This will be the first meeting of the new council after its organization, and the members will draw for the seats they will occupy during the coming year.

Mayor Cady passed a quiet time during his first official day. The number of office seekers fell off considerably, and in consequence the mayor had time to think over appointments and other matters which need immediate attention. He has nothing ready to give out, however.

Changes in Evening Schools.

The evening schools reopened Monday evening after the holiday recess. There was a good attendance and the prospects for the winter term are bright. There was a slight change in the teaching force of the Drury school. Miss A. M. Fowler and Miss E. M. Flynn, who have taught the two highest grades in the school, resigned, and the two rooms were united in one. C. W. Dunham was appointed principal of the new room, and W. L. Spencer was made assistant teacher. The resignation of F. A. Dillaby of the evening drawing school on account of his leaving the city, will be filled in a short time.

Miss Brevity Morton.

Dorothy Morton in "Miss Brevity of Hong Kong" this evening should have a good attendance from the lovers of fun. Miss Morton herself is well known here, and has an excellent reputation. The piece is not a heavy one, but it seems to offer a good field for comedy, and if the company is such as one would expect there will be merriment in plenty at this Columbia.

New State Road.

Work has been received from the state highway commissioners that the surveys made by this city and Adams for a state road down Ashland street, across the meadows and through North Summer street to Adams have been accepted, and the road is one of those the commissioners have selected to build next year.

Dislocated His Wrist.

James Collins of this city, while skating at Bartlett's pond Monday, fell on the ice and sustained a dislocation of his right wrist. Dr. Card attended him.

Public

Stenographer
Miss Harriet A. Benton
Has opened a public stenography office at No. 3 Bank St. Best service guaranteed.

Cut With a Butcher Knife.

Miss Mamie Martin of River street extension cut her left hand quite badly last Saturday afternoon. She was handling a butcher knife, when it slipped and cut a bad gash between the thumb and forefinger. Dr. Card attended.

Resolutions.

Whereas, Hoosac lodge, No. 20, New England Order of Protection, have been called upon to mourn the loss of Brother Edgar A. Stroud, therefore

Resolved, That we feel deeply the loss sustained by the death of him, whom in years gone by we were associated in the great work of equity, benevolence and charity.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased in this sad affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be duly attested by the secretary and furnished the family of our departed brother, and that the same be made part of the record of this lodge and published in the North Adams Transcript and Evening Herald.

M. F. MCCARTHY,
MRS. MAGGIE KENNEDY,
J. R. CHIPPENDALE,
Committee.

BLACKINTON.

Arthur N. Smith spent Saturday with his mother who is very ill at her home in Athol.

The Blackinton and Greylock schools opened yesterday morning after a vacation of two weeks.

Miss Helen Adams returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit at her home in Derry, N. H.

Mrs. John O'Reilly, who has been spending a week with her parents here, returned home to Lansingburgh, N. Y., Saturday morning.

The Y. M. M. I. society attended church in a body Sunday and listened to a very able sermon by Rev. G. W. Brown of North Adams.

Charles Stone returned to his home in Bennington, Vt., yesterday morning after a few days spent with friends here.

The social held Saturday evening by the Y. P. S. C. E. was a very pleasant and largely attended affair.

This being the week of prayer services will be held every evening in the Blackinton hall. It is expected that the meetings will be attended by some of the ministers from North Adams and Williamstown.

Prof. Meade of North Adams gave a reception in Temperance hall Monday evening to the dancing class.

"Tickets are on sale for the operetta of 'Bo Peep' to be given in Temperance hall this evening under the direction of Mrs. R. H. Miner of North Pownal, Vt.

Samuel Hill of Greylock is circulating a petition amongst the voters of Ward 1 asking the city council to grant the use of a small piece of land for the purpose of building a waiting room at Greylock for the patrons of the electric road. Such a building is very much needed and as the electric road company are willing to put up the building, it is hoped the use of the land will be granted in spite of the opposition of some people who have land for sale and ask an exorbitant price for it.

Rev. Father Fallon, announced to his congregation here Sunday that an evening high school was soon to be opened by the town to be taught by teachers from Williams college. The term will continue for 10 weeks and the higher branches of education will be taught affording an excellent opportunity for young men residing in Williamstown to furnish their high school education. Examination for entrance into the above school will be held in Room 4 Gale's block, Williamstown, on the 6th and 11th of January. Any young man wishing to improve his education should not allow this excellent opportunity to pass.

The school is to be a town affair and is open to all residents of Williamstown. All particulars may be learned by consulting D. J. Neyland of Williamstown who is one of the committee.

Miss Grace A. Davies is visiting friends in Chatham, N. Y.

The Y. M. M. I. are to have a sleigh-ride to Idlewild Friday evening, the 7th. On arriving at Idlewild a turkey supper will be served after which there will be dancing.

The following are the officers elected by the Y. P. S. C. E. for the ensuing three months: President, James H. Reynolds; vice-president, Arthur Rudman; secretary, Miss Annie Eadie; treasurer, Miss Fanny Evans.

The annual meeting and election of officers for the Blackinton Union church was held last evening when the following were re-elected for the coming year: Treasurer and secretary, Arthur N. Smith; church committee, John P. Blackinton, David W. Evans, John A. Hughes, James H. Reynolds, John E. Davis, John Uncles.

The report of the treasurer showed that during the past year a small debt had been paid off besides doing considerable repairing and that at present the church was practically free from debt.

The "Twelfth Night" party at the St. John's parish house tonight will be given by the associates exclusively for the members and regular attendants upon the Friendly society. Miss Henderson will have charge of the candy table.

On Tuesday evening, January 11, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick will deliver a lecture before the Friendly society on "How the Other Half Lives." A small admission fee will be charged to those outside of the society.

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